

WHY JAPAN DEFEATED RUSSIA.—KNOX AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

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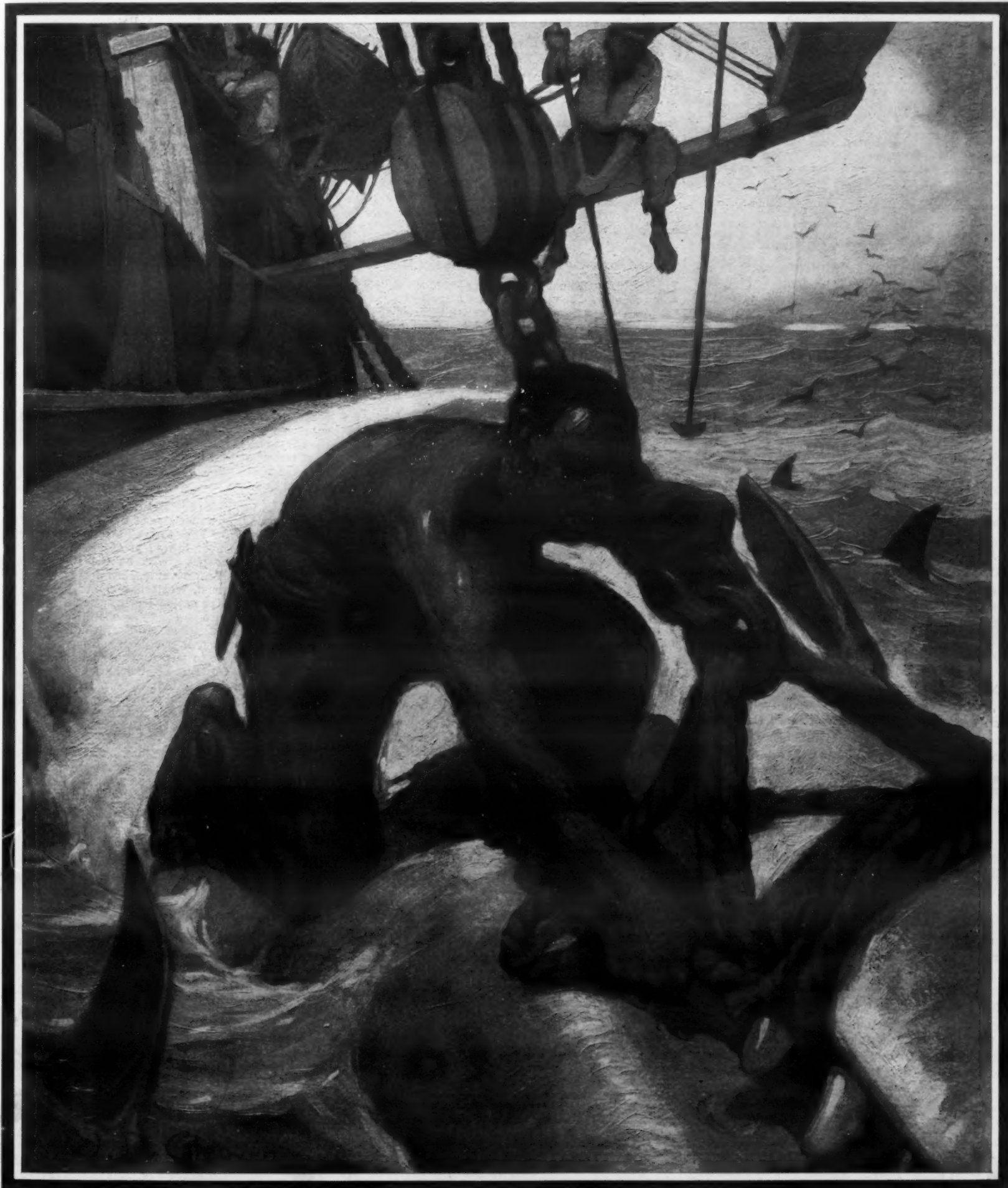
WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVI. No. 2743

New York, April 2, 1908

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S
WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This
will prevent imposition.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just
cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for
any other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the pub-
lishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported
on postal card, or by letter.

Thursday, April 2, 1908.

Let Us Restore Confidence.

FOR PARTY as well as for patriotic reasons Presi-
dent Roosevelt and the Republican Congress
should do something immediately to restore public
confidence, to reopen the doors of all our mills and
factories, to set our idle locomotives and cars in mo-
tion, and to place once more the full dinner pail in the
hands of every worker in the country. This is what
the party has done in every other similar period of de-
pression since its birth. If it fails to meet its obliga-
tion to the American people now, it will be its first
failure on record.

Confronted with the panic of 1873, in the first year
of Grant's second administration, a Republican Con-
gress and President carried out the party's promise,
made several years earlier, and passed the specie-re-
sumption law. President Grant signed it on January
14th, 1875, and it went into operation on January 1st,
1879. It lifted all the country's currency up to the
gold line on the latter date, and has kept it up to that
line ever since. It was the forerunner of an era of
general prosperity.

The panic of 1893, which began soon after Cleve-
land went into office the second time, was relieved by
the repeal, on November 1st, 1893, of the purchase
clause of the silver law of 1890. The bracing effect
of the Republican victory in McKinley's election of
1896, which defeated Bryan's campaign to establish
the silver standard, was quickly felt, and this victory
took concrete shape in the enactment of the gold-stand-
ard act of 1900 by a Republican Congress and Presi-
dent. The prosperity that followed was due again to
the action of the Republican party.

In the present crisis the Republican Congress should
pass a currency-reform act which will assure the
country that a repetition of the recent panic will be
impossible. As a step toward this reform, the Ald-
rich emergency currency bill, which the President
and a majority of the Republicans seem to favor, is a
step forward, though not the best that could be taken.
But in the session next winter, after the election, and
when there will be less politics to inject disturbing
influences into legislation, we should have a broad, in-
telligent, and permanent measure to remove the lam-
entable defects in our monetary scheme.

The President should give public assurance that if
the railways and industrial corporations obey the pres-
ent laws they have nothing to fear from him or from
Congress, and that there will be no further attempt
at regulation or surveillance unless the logical devel-
opment of conditions impels corporations and public
to demand new laws. We need peace in the business
world. Let Congress finish its imperative work as
soon as practicable, and go home. The distractions
to trade which come in nearly every presidential cam-
paign must not be re-enforced this year by disturbing
legislation. Give the country a chance to adjust itself
to all its recent sweeping enactments before we talk

about passing new laws in the same general direction.
The Republican President and Congress must conduct
themselves in this exigency with the conservatism
and intelligence which will, for the party's ticket in
1908, win the support of that large body of Democrats
who rebel against Bryan, just as these qualities won
for the party in 1896 the votes of Democrats who re-
pudiated Bryan in that year.

A panic always hampers the party which is in
power at the time, regardless of whether that party
was responsible for it or not. The panic of 1837,
which started a few weeks after Van Buren entered
office, defeated his party in the congressional election
of 1838, and was one of the causes of his overwhelm-
ing overthrow by the Whigs, "Tippecanoe and Tyler,
too," for the presidency in 1840. The panic of 1857
defeated Buchanan's party in the congressional elec-
tion of 1858, in the middle of his term, and helped in
some degree to win votes for Lincoln in 1860. One of
the causes of the sweeping Republican defeat in the
congressional election of 1874 was the panic of 1873,
and that convulsion gave many votes to Tilden and
against Hayes in 1876. Cleveland's party was buried
under an avalanche of votes in the congressional can-
vass of 1894 as a consequence of the panic of 1893,
and that disturbance helped McKinley to win in 1896.
Let the Republicans keep these facts in mind in 1908,
adopt remedial legislation as quickly as possible, avoid
frenzied assaults on business interests, and show the
balance, the sanity, and the foresight which they have
always displayed in the past in the crises of war and
peace.

Subscribers who do not receive their copies of "Les-
lie's Weekly" regularly are requested to write to us
promptly and fully regarding the matter.

Why Governor Hughes Will Be Chosen.

HUGHES sentiment is showing itself all over the
country. The first delegates actually instructed
for him were obtained in the Twelfth District of Mis-
souri, while the Eleventh District of that State in-
dorsed his candidacy. Thus in one day he obtained
four votes. A few days prior to this action in Mis-
souri, a Hughes campaign club was started among the
Republican officials and members of the Legislature
of Kentucky. Good words in his favor are being said
by prominent Republican newspapers all over the
country. At the State convention which will meet in
this city on April 11th, the Hughes boom will be for-
mally launched. Four delegates at large will be
chosen on that day, and he will get all the district
delegates of his State. The seventy-eight votes which
will be behind him from his home State must pro-
foundly impress the convention. Governor Hughes
will have many votes from other sections also. As he
is the latest of all the candidates to get into the field,
and as the delegates in his State are a little later in
being chosen than are those of some of the other as-
pirants, he is not making quite so good a showing at
the start as his ability and personal popularity entitle
him to. As the complete roll of the delegates to Chi-
cago will not be filled out until about the middle of
May, he is sure to have many votes committed to him
in addition to those of his own State.

Present indications show that Taft will lead, but
will not have sufficient votes to nominate him on the
first ballot. Hughes will stand second at the outset.
In a table constructed by the Washington Post re-
cently, Taft was given the lead at the outset, and
Hughes was nominated on the fourth ballot. Results
in national conventions which are a few months ahead
are in profound doubt, but the Post is an intelligent
as well as an impartial newspaper, and probably has
correctly discerned the result. In Republican con-
ventions the favorite has to win on the first ballot or be
beaten. The field will concentrate against him on sub-
sequent ballots, or a new man will be brought in and
the dark horse will carry off the prize. Seward in
1860, Blaine in 1876, Grant in 1880, and Sherman in
1888 had a long lead at the opening of the respective
conventions in those years, but the nomination in each
case went to somebody else. The only instance in
which the leader on the first ballot was nominated on a
subsequent ballot was Blaine in 1884. He stood
first on all the ballots up to the fourth, and on that
one he received the candidacy. In every other in-
stance in a Republican convention the man who led on
the first ballot either received the nomination on that
ballot or it went to somebody else later.

Here are some reasons for thinking that Governor
Hughes will be nominated at Chicago: He is the second
choice of many Taft, Fairbanks, Cannon, and Knox
supporters, and thus they will be likely to go to him
when they see that their favorite cannot win. The
election is likely to be closer in 1908 than it was in
any recent year, and the vote of New York may turn
the scale, as it did in 1844, 1848, 1880, 1884, and 1888.
Every Republican in the country knows that Governor
Hughes would get more votes in the State of New York
than Taft, Knox, Fairbanks, or any other Republican
could muster. If New York is the pivotal State, as
we believe it to be, the Chicago convention can have
no other alternative than to nominate the candidate
that the Empire State unitedly and enthusiastically
presents.

The Plain Truth.

WITH the acceptance by the President of Japan's
friendly invitation to our battleships, their
world-girdling journey assumes even a greater impor-
tance and interest. No such powerful assemblage of
engines of war has ever before traversed so vast an
expanse of sea, bearing so impressive a message of
peace; no fleet of fighting ships has ever received
such a universal welcome; and no President has done
so much by any one act to focus the attention of the
nations upon the United States as a formidable world-
power as Theodore Roosevelt by the dispatch of the
battleships upon this memorable cruise.

NEW YORK is famous for its banquets. No other
city in the country is more prodigal in its expen-
diture on such occasions. It will surprise many per-
sons to know that one of the most famous of the an-
nual banquets in New York is that of the Friendly
Sons of St. Patrick. The menu and decorations on
the occasion of the annual dinner of this society are
provided without regard to expense, and the diners
always embrace a large number of the most distin-
guished officials of the metropolis, besides guests of
note from abroad. This year the two leading guests
were Secretary Taft and Governor Hughes, and both
stirred the diners to the highest enthusiasm by their
eulogiums of Ireland and St. Patrick. Among the
distinguished guests were Bishop Potter, General F.
D. Grant, John D. Crimmins, Seth Low, Judge Ed-
ward McCall, and a number of other representatives
of the bench. The president of the society, Mr.
Stephen Farrelly, presided with dignity and made a
delightful toastmaster. His opening address was a
most eloquent tribute to Ireland and the Irish race.
The occasion was one of the most notable affairs of
the kind ever held in New York City.

THE PEOPLE are finding out that Governor Hughes
has very positive opinions regarding the ques-
tions that are uppermost in the public mind, and that
he knows how to express these views in a most felici-
tous, decisive, and incisive manner. The Republican
party in the State of New York has also heard from
the lips of the Governor sound, timely admonition
regarding the danger of failing to meet the demand of
the public for the passage of certain measures of a
reformatory character. Governor Hughes proposes
that the fair demands of the people of the State shall
have attention. He does not think it necessary or
wise to resort to coercion, and says, "I have used no
weapon but that of reason. I have exercised no pre-
rogative but that of recommendation and argument.
I have stood simply for the performance of the plain
duty imposed by the constitution in defense of the
manhood of the State." If the Republican party ex-
pects to maintain its supremacy in the State, it will
unhesitatingly follow the lead of Governor Hughes in
the efforts he is making to give the people what they
want and what they need. No greater service can be
rendered to the party by the Republican press than to
impress this fact upon its readers.

IT BEGINS to look as if Mr. Bryan were rapidly los-
ing ground. The decision of the Democratic State
Committee of New York to send a solid uninstructed
delegation to Denver has great significance, as it is
the severest blow yet struck at the Bryan boom.
With New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and some
of the New England, Western, and Southern States
opposing him at the national convention, it will not
be difficult to secure at least the one-third necessary
to prevent his nomination. In fact, the one-third is
already in sight, and it needs only strong leadership
and a united effort to put Bryan's nomination out of
the question. Observant politicians on the Demo-
cratic side, who believe that their party has a better
chance of success this year with a new candidate than
it has had since Cleveland's time, are using their ut-
most endeavors to defeat Mr. Bryan's ambition to se-
cure a third nomination. The movement against him
is gaining in magnitude and momentum, and there is
still time before the Denver convention meets on July
7th to bring down an avalanche upon his head. The
Republican leaders who have been solacing themselves
with the belief that they would have another walkover
this year, because of the inevitable nomination of
Bryan, must begin to get together and do some work.

BY THE Senate's passage of the Gallinger mail-
subsidy bill, the friends of an American mer-
chant marine seem to have won the victory for which
they have long been contending. The House leaders
are known to favor the measure, and there is reason
to believe that it will become a law at this session.
As it passed the Senate it provides for the encourage-
ment of regular steamship lines from United States
ports to South America and the Orient by the payment
of a graded scale of bounties, according to speed, for
American vessels carrying American mails, at a total
annual expense which cannot exceed \$3,600,000 in the
present condition of mail business. As we have fre-
quently pointed out, the effect of this stimulation of
American ship-building will be to provide an adequate
reserve of swift steamships available for transport
and other service in case of war, and we shall be spared
the humiliation of seeing our warships, when next
they start upon an extended cruise, forced to depend
for their efficiency upon foreign colliers—or deprived
of colliers entirely, perhaps, in case of war. Not the
least part of the credit for the successful course of
the bill in the Senate should be given to Senator
Depew, whose eloquent and forcible speech in its favor
recalled the best traditions of New York's representa-
tion in the upper house.

People Talked About

CHICAGO is now in the throes of aldermanic elections, upon the result of which will depend the control of the city council.



CHARLES M. FOELL,
A young alderman in Chicago
whose fight for re-election in-
terests the city.—Arnold.

Many issues enter into the campaign, such as Sunday saloon closing, but the most interesting contest is in the Twenty-first Ward, where Alderman Charles M. Foell is asking for a re-election. This is Mayor Busse's ward, and it is claimed that more men in official position reside there than in any other ward in the United States. Normally the ward is Democratic, but it now is represented in the council by two Republicans. Alderman Foell's election would be a fit recognition of the remarkable record made by him in his first term. The alderman, although one of the junior members of the council, fought the famous street-car ordinances until they were radically amended and made acceptable to the voters. The telephone ordinance, which originally was repugnant to the voters, was by his persistency amended in important respects. Alderman Foell's ordinance regulating the sale and use of deadly weapons was adopted with some amendments. The alderman was a member of several important committees in the council. He is a self-made man. He was born in Iowa, and lived until twenty-three years of age on an Iowa farm. He was graduated from the Northwestern University law school in 1896, and has been practicing law in Chicago ever since. He is a Mason of high degree and a member of many important organizations. Although but thirty-eight years of age, he has attracted the attention of Chicago people generally.

LADY MEMBERS of the British aristocracy have of late been making quite a fad of socialism, inviting their friends to their homes to hear lectures by prominent men on the theories of the socialists. Another thing noticeable about the society women of England is the great increase of those among them who are capable of speaking in public. Many ladies are now taking elocution lessons. Their object is to help their husbands, fathers, brothers, or sons in election campaigns.

ONE OF the busiest women in official circles at Washington is the wife of the President. The burden of a great deal of entertaining at the White House falls upon Mrs. Roosevelt; she does her own shopping, supervises the school work of her younger children, takes a long walk almost every morning, and frequently goes horseback riding afternoons with her husband. Mrs. Roosevelt is greatly interested in music and is an excellent pianist. She is a connoisseur of pictures and is familiar with the literature of the day. Her skill with the needle is remarkable. Miss Ethel Roosevelt shares her mother's fondness for music and art, and Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter are the best of comrades. Mrs. Roosevelt is said to be opposed to a third term for the President, having become wearied of the formal official social round in which she has lived the past seven years.

A DOUBLE distinction belongs to Henry Dorman, of Liberal, Mo.—he is the oldest man in his State and the oldest survivor of the Civil War.



HENRY DORMAN,
Aged 109, the oldest survivor of
the Civil War.

He has lived in three centuries, for lately he celebrated his one hundred and ninth birthday. Since then Congress has passed a special bill, increasing his pension to fifty dollars per month. Until a few years ago Mr. Dorman was hale, ambitious, and active. Lately he has begun to show the effects of his extreme length of years. He is a native of New York State, but enlisted in the Union army from Michigan in 1863, when he was sixty-four years old, an age at which most men are incapacitated for the duties of a soldier in the field. He rendered efficient service and took part in the battle of Gettysburg and other important engagements, in one of which he was wounded. Mr. Dorman has been a resident of Missouri for more than thirty years, and he is well known in G. A. R. circles throughout the State. He has been cared for in his declining days by the widow of the youngest of his ten sons, all of whom he has outlived. Mr. Dorman has been a member of the Baptist Church for fifty years, and a Republican since the formation of the party. He has never used liquors, but for eighty years he chewed tobacco, a habit that he gave up in 1901. He ascribes his longevity entirely to the goodness of God.

AMERICA is the land of great business enterprises, but in one line of business, at least, a Russian has outdone any son of Uncle Sam. Gustav Jovanovitch, who is known as the Russian mutton king, pastures 1,750,000 sheep on the plains of Siberia. To guard these he employs, besides many men, not less than 35,000 sheep dogs. He is the largest owner of dogs, if not of sheep, in the world.

THE PLEASURE which Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans must have taken in the successful voyage

of his fleet from Hampton Roads around South America and up to Magdalena Bay, was largely alloyed by the impaired state of his health. The admiral was not in the best of physical condition when the battleships started on their unprecedented cruise, and at some of the ports of call he was too ill to take part in the public demonstrations. When the fleet made Magdalena Bay the admiral was still in a semi-invalid state, and it was announced that on the arrival of the ships at San Francisco he would ask to be relieved of command. A few months later he will be retired by operation of law. It is announced that he will be succeeded as the head of the fleet by Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas, who will also shortly retire, and that then Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry will become commander-in-chief of the fleet, which will sail 25,000 miles more to Australia, the Philippines, Japan, the Suez Canal, Europe, and across the Atlantic home. Admiral Sperry is one of the best and ablest officers of the navy, and he has still several years of service before retirement. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866. He became a rear-admiral in 1906. He has been president of the Naval War College, has been a member of the general board, and every confidence is felt that he will handle the fleet in the most careful and efficient manner.



ADMIRAL C. S. SPERRY,
Who will shortly succeed to the
command of the Pacific fleet.
Copyright by Enrique Muller.

THERE are no signs that Governor Hughes's head is turned by the enthusiasm with which his candidacy for the presidential nomination is greeted. In Boston, recently, where the warmth of his reception was most remarkable in so self-contained a community, he said, in speaking of the duties of public office, that the results expected of one man involved the labor of a dozen, and intimated that the distinctions attached to official position were often irksome. In his own picturesque phrase, he sometimes found his halo so hot that he wished he could take it off and rest his head.

AN INTERNATIONAL affair of the heart which smacks of true love, and which is unlike most

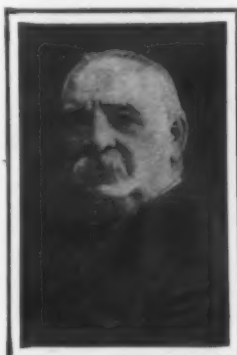


MISS KATHERINE ELKINS,
Who is to marry the Duke of the Abruzzi,
and become a member of Italy's royal
family.—Harris & Ewing.

cases involving titled foreigners and American heiresses, is that of Miss Katherine Elkins and the Duke of the Abruzzi. The duke, a cousin of the King of Italy and in line of succession to the throne, is a man of great wealth, who has an international reputation as a scientist and explorer. He is a man of ability and of independence of character, and he holds high command in the Italian navy. Miss Elkins is the charming and accomplished daughter of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, and a granddaughter of Henry Gassaway Davis, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President in 1904. Both her father and her grandfather are multi-millionaires, and she will some day inherit an immense fortune. She bears quite a resemblance to the Queen of Italy. The couple, whose engagement has been reported, first met in Washington at a reception at the Italian embassy, the duke being then in this country as commander of the Italian warships sent to take part in the Jamestown exposition. The duke has shown himself a very devoted lover, and, as there is no mercenary question involved, the prospects are that the union of the couple would be a happy one. There was some talk of a morganatic marriage, but this found little credence, and it is now said that the King may make Miss Elkins a royal highness in her own right, and that the duke need not renounce his right of succession to the throne.

THE PROBLEM of what shall be done with our ex-

Presidents has never seriously troubled Grover Cleveland, who, since his retirement from the White House, has had no difficulty in finding for himself abundant satisfying activity. Recently Mr. Cleveland celebrated his seventy-first birthday quietly at Lakewood, N. J., with his family and a few friends. Congratulatory telegrams from all over the country, however, reminded him that he was still much in the public eye. There have been reports that Mr. Cleveland's health has been seriously impaired, but on this occasion he expressed himself as in good condition, and he certainly looked so. This is gratifying, for our only living ex-President deserves the wide popularity he enjoys. In his case the rancor of party feeling has died out, and he is now regarded with feelings of respect by the majority of Americans. With his experience in public life, his devotion to high political ideals, and his conservative convictions, Mr. Cleveland is fitted to give safe advice to his fellow-citizens on subjects of moment. He still takes a lively interest in current affairs, is in frequent demand for addresses, and contributes at times to leading periodicals. He also has an advisory connection with one of the leading life-insurance companies of the metropolis. Mr. Cleveland's career has been a remarkable one. Opinions may differ as to the policies which he pursued as the nation's head, but no one questions his great ability, his integrity, and his dignity of character.

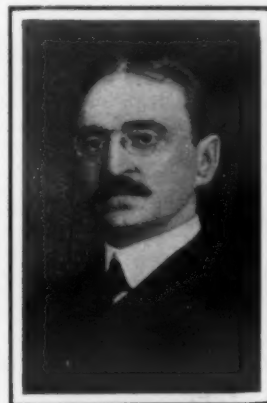


GROVER CLEVELAND,
Our only living ex-President, who
lately celebrated his seventy-
first birthday.—Rockwood.

A TEXAS woman, Mrs. H. M. King, is the largest landholder of her sex in the United States. Her possessions aggregate the enormous total of 1,470,000 acres, and she has a magnificent ranch home in Kingsville, Tex. Lately she added 190,000 acres to her holdings with as little fuss as the average person buys a small tract. Most of her land is valued at from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre, and her total wealth, including cattle and other property, is estimated at \$30,000,000. Her estate is managed by her son-in-law, but Mrs. King is consulted about every important matter. Agricultural operations are carried on on an extensive scale, and live-stock is raised in great numbers on this vast ranch. Mrs. King inherited a large part of her property from her late husband, but she has been a shrewd investor and has more than doubled her inheritance. During the early days she was one of the settlers who experienced great hardships, the country being then infested with Mexican bandits and cutthroats. Another Texas woman, Mrs. C. Adair, owns 1,350,000 acres of land in the Panhandle, and she also has a fine home in London, Eng., where she lives a part of each year. She is a royal entertainer and always brings with her from Europe members of the nobility as her guests. Mrs. Adair is fond of wolf chasing and other outdoor sports.

WILLIS G. NASH, who recently came to the Mer-

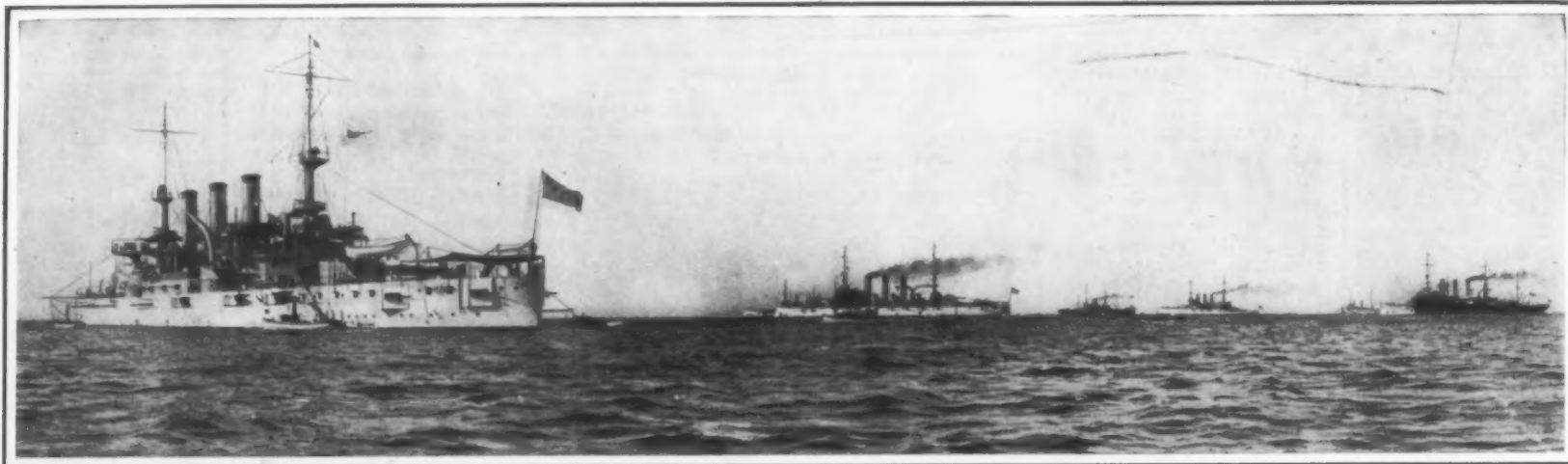
cantile National Bank of New York City as its president, is an example of what a man with the right make-up can do. Mr. Nash had a public-school education. Among his classmates were Mr. William H. Brainerd, managing editor of the Albany Journal, and a number of other successful business and professional men of Albany. His progress has been watched with pleasure by many warm-hearted friends in banking circles. Mr. Nash was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1855, and was graduated from the high school of that city in 1876. A year later he went to the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany as bookkeeper. Fifteen years' training under the guiding hand of the Olcotts, a family noted for its financial skill, fitted him for promotion, and the New York State National Bank secured his services and finally made him its cashier. He continued in this responsible position until his recent election to the presidency of the Mercantile National Bank of New York.



WILLIS G. NASH,
The latest addition to New York's
list of bank presidents.—Lorey.

IT IS not generally known that King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England, though far from being the oldest of the royal couples, have been married for more years than any other pair of crowned heads in Europe. Their wedding took place when Lord Palmerston was still an active figure in the politics of England.

Our Battleship Fleet the Mistress of the Pacific



A SUPERB SPECTACLE—THE BATTLESHIPS TAKING THEIR STATIONS IN MAGDALENA BAY, LOWER CALIFORNIA—FLAGSHIP "CONNECTICUT" AT LEFT.—M. E. Rafert.



PRIZE BOAT CREW OF THE FLEET ROWING ON MAGDALENA BAY.—M. E. Rafert.

Money-making in Texas.

IN THESE times, when so many are seeking opportunities for employment and investment, the thoughts of a large number of people are turning toward the garden, the nursery, and the farm as a source of support. Not the old style of agriculture, the raising of the common staple crops, with all its drudgery and poor returns, but farm work of the lighter sort, such as fruit raising, which yields a good profit.

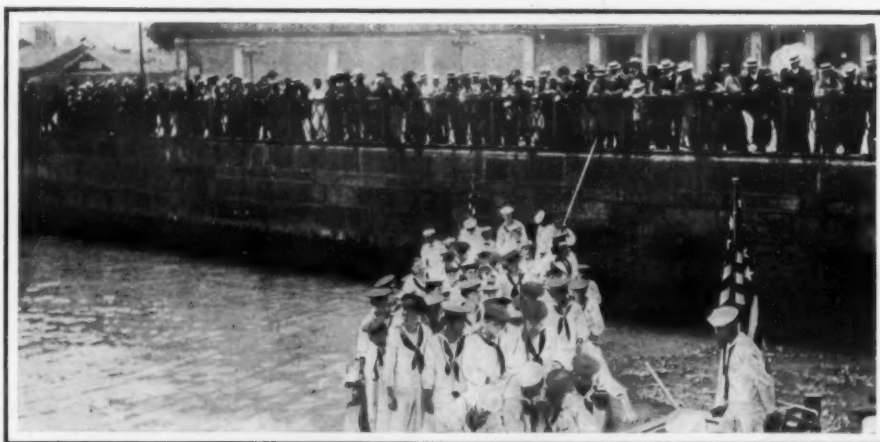
School teachers, clerks, and other indoor workers whose health has been impaired by a sedentary life are especially anxious to find some spot where they can get outdoor work which is healthful and which, at the same time, provides a comfortable living. To such as these the great State of Texas offers a tempting field, its attractions of soil and climate impressing all who study the conditions there. The Union's largest State is yearly attracting an increasing number of settlers from various parts of the United States and from abroad. Information as to the excellent chances offered in that commonwealth is readily furnished by business houses of good standing in Texas. One of the most prominent of these concerns, the Penn-Friedman Realty Company (pioneers and specialists in orange lands), Houston, Tex., will answer inquiries of all who incline to go into orange raising. Anybody who would like to raise other kinds of fruit or run a nursery might write to R. H. Bushway, at Alcoa. If one wants city or country lands for any purpose, A. C. Swanson & Co., of Houston, will post him without charge. If he desires to purchase tracts of land as an investment or a speculation, he can apply to Hiland P. Lockwood, of Rosenberg, while as for general city property, the Southern Loan and Investment Company, of Houston, can furnish authentic facts. Persons addressing these firms may mention *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

How One Railroad Helped the Nation.

AT A TIME when it is the fashion to assail the railroads on any and all occasions, it is pertinent to call attention to one service rendered to the public



TOWN AND BAY OF MAGDALENA, WITH THE FLEET AT ANCHOR.—M. E. Rafert.



PERUVIANS WATCHING THE LANDING OF A LIBERTY PARTY OF UNITED STATES SAILORS AT CALLAO.—H. H. Meyer.

by a railroad company after the United States government had admitted its inability to deal with a danger that threatened thousands of its citizens. This service was the closing of the Colorado River crevasse, by which the now famous Salton Sea was brought into being, covering an area forty-five miles in length by fifteen in breadth. The first shifting of the bed of the river, which occurred in 1905, was corrected by the California Development Company, an organization subsidiary to the Southern Pacific, in November, 1906. Soon after the break had been mended, a flood caused another break which threatened the destruction of the fertile farms of the Imperial Valley, which supported a population of 10,000 people. The work of closing this new break being thought too much for the United

States Reclamation Service, the President requested the Southern Pacific Company to undertake it, which it did with such vigor that on February 11th, 1907, a little more than fifteen days after operations had been begun, the break was successfully closed. To do this required the dumping of 75,000 cubic yards of rock and 5,000 cubic yards of gravel and clay. In completing the work the company built 2,250 feet of dam and put in place 410,000 cubic yards of material. It also built more than fifteen miles of levee. The outlay by the Southern Pacific Company in its aid to the California Development Company was \$1,489,783.82; for the work done at the request of the government it spent \$1,663,136.40, on the promise that an equitable distribution of the burden should be made by Congress.

The Southern Pacific has presented to Congress a bill of \$1,600,000 for the work done in saving the Imperial Valley, and the President has urged its payment. There should be no delay in settling the claim and making good the President's promise to the company. It would ill become Congress to indulge in petty haggling over the recompense to be made for such prompt and efficient aid in so great an emergency; for the President's appeal to the railroad officials was made in the face of an impending calamity, which could have been averted in no other way. Now that more than a year has elapsed, it would seem that further delay in the matter of a complete settlement was superfluous.

The Secret of Beauty,

OF THE SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS IS THE FREE ACTION OF THE PORES.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollients for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

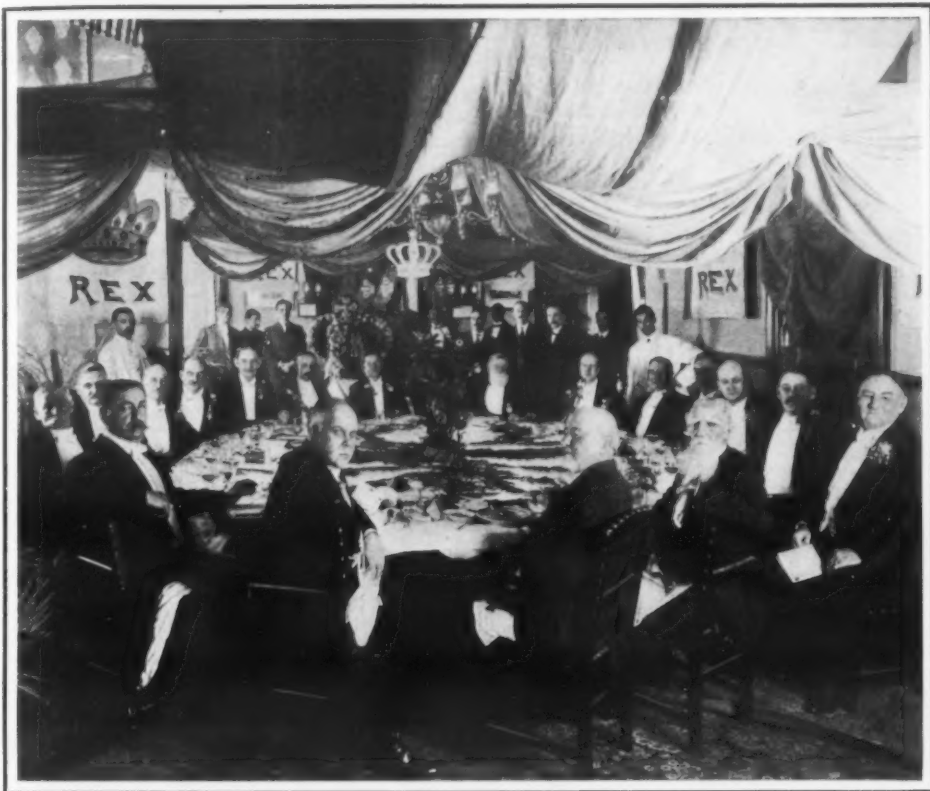
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News Photo Prize Contest—Louisiana Wins the \$10 Prize

(SEE FOOT-NOTE.)

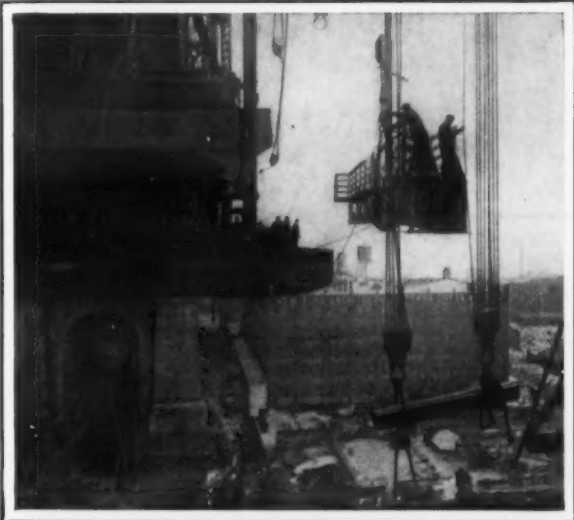


(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) A FEAST OF KINGS—EX-KINGS OF THE CARNIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS GIVING A GRAND BANQUET TO THE REX OF 1908.

John N. Teunissen, Louisiana.



PROHIBITION IN THE WEST—TEMPERANCE WOMEN AND CHILDREN MARCHING AT RICHMOND, MO., WHICH LATER WENT "DRY."—John Encoc, Missouri.

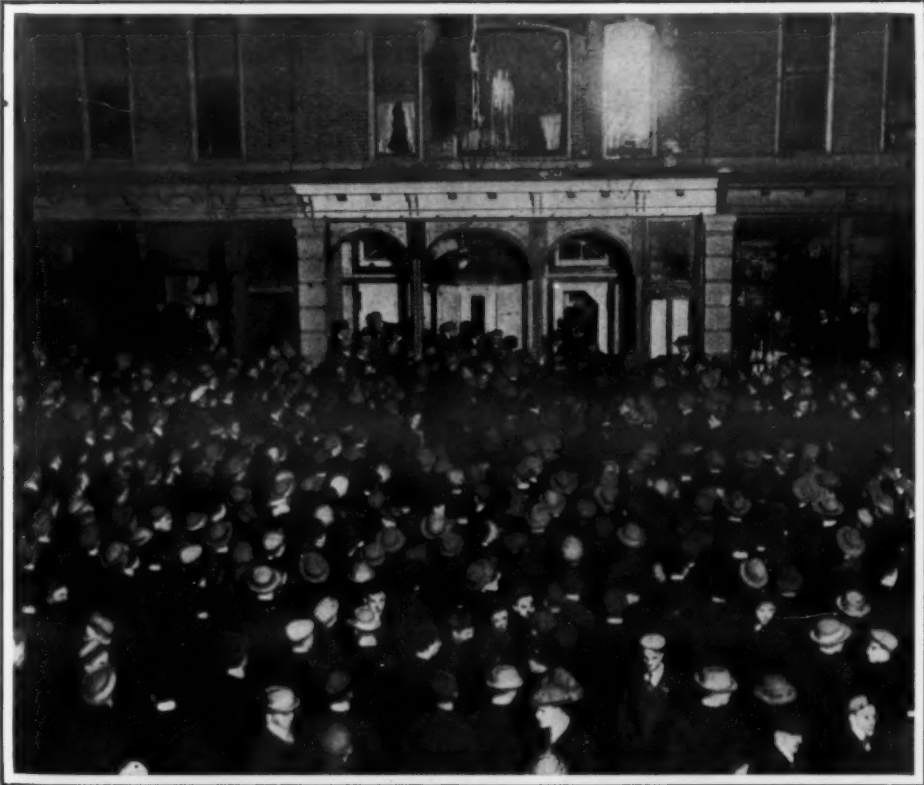


LARGEST BRIDGE IN AMERICA—CONNECTING THE LAST GIRDER OF THE MIDDLE SPAN OF THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE, NEW YORK.—Willis Atkinson, New York.



EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN PEKING—REVIEW OF TROOPS AT THE GERMAN LEGATION.

John McGregor Gibb, China.



STUDENTS RIOT AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.—TWO THOUSAND COLLEGE BOYS WRECKING THE STAR THEATRE IN REVENGE FOR THE ARREST OF SOME OF THEIR NUMBER.

M. R. Lyndon, Michigan.



EXPERT GUNNERY IN THE NAVY—CRUISER "ALBANY" WHOSE CREW WON THE PRESIDENT'S TROPHY AT MAGDALENA BAY.

Norton & Bennette, California.

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Presidential Candidates—No. 4

WHY SENATOR KNOX SHOULD BE NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY

By Congressman James Francis Burke

THERE are many answers to the question, "Why should Senator Knox be nominated for the presidency?" and one of these is that as the Republican party must build its platform and base its prospects largely upon the most creditable and substantial things that have been actually accomplished during the past six years, his record will prove the best vote-getter of all.



JAMES FRANCIS BURKE,
Congressman from the thirty-first
district of Pennsylvania.

Another reason is that, although his private character and official career have long been open books, no one has ever advanced a single serious reason why he should not be Theodore Roosevelt's successor. The explanation of this absence of objection is as plain as it is pleasing. His record is above even the petty criticisms of partisan politics, because he has invariably directed his energies toward the upbuilding of Republicanism rather than wasting them in finding fault with the Democracy.

Mr. Knox has undertaken many great things, and in working them out he has proven himself of full presidential stature. His whole career proves that when nature moulded him it was after the fashion of those who are fitted by instinct to sit in high places and discharge great duties. He is generously endowed with the attributes that fit men for the accomplishment of uncommon things and the wise administration of large affairs. His conduct is controlled by fixed principles and not by varying impulses. He never temporizes or evades responsibility. He is as fearless of a political consequence as he is faithful to a public trust, and whatever he does is based upon experience and never upon mere expediency.

He is intensely human and always natural. He abhors every form of affectation. He is a genial, whole-souled, generous gentleman, a delightful companion, and an unfailing friend. There is nothing uncertain in his character or his conduct; nothing injudicious, nothing impulsive. He lives in an atmosphere of accuracy. He thinks profoundly, reasons clearly, judges impartially, speaks precisely, and acts deliberately. He has confidence in himself and imparts confidence to those who come in contact with him. He deals in wisdom and delights in wit. He tells a good story with the same grace that he argues a great cause. His knowledge of the great things the world has accomplished and the great duties before us is broad and deep.

Some characters seem to have been created to write important chapters in the history of events, while others seem so small as to work their own effacement from the record of the things men do. Mr. Knox has demonstrated to two continents that he belongs to the former class; by his labors at home and abroad in the great Panama Canal negotiations he proved that among the giants of the world of law and statesmanship his is indeed a commanding figure. The things he has done have been significant and substantial things.

In his now famous struggle against evils in the business and political world, in private enterprises and public offices, he proved that he understood, as did few other living men, the apparently intricate, but really simple, instrumentalities provided for the administration of its affairs in all the critical emergencies through which the government must pass. His knowledge was the fruit of that exhaustive, scientific, and patient study which the natural lawyer's mind had given to the causes underlying the departure from former systems and the results sought to be obtained when the fathers framed the Constitution.

With this knowledge behind him and a well-defined purpose before him, he entered upon a work the results of which have been praised without stint by the people at large who have given them thought, and by the President of the United States, who understood them best of all, in language more forceful than that in which he has ever praised any other living American. Among the many things of a similar tone which the President has said regarding the work of Mr. Knox, the following passage from a letter written upon his retirement from the office of Attorney-General is most worthy of attention:

My Dear Mr. Knox:—To your high professional qualifications you have added unflagging zeal and an entire indifference to every consideration save the honor and interest of the people at large. Many great and able men have preceded you in the office you hold, but there is none among them whose administration has left so deep a mark for good upon the country's development. Under you it has been literally true that the mightiest and humblest in the land have alike had it brought home to them that each was sure of the law's protection while he did right, and that neither could hope to defy the law if he did wrong. In what you have done you have given proof not merely of the profound learning of the jurist, but of the bold initiative and wide grasp of the statesman. You have deeply affected for good the development of our entire political system in its relations to the industrial and economic tendencies of the time.

Upon every American who has studied the history of our judicial administration and constructive legis-

lation during the past six years, Mr. Knox's work has left its impress. There may be some who do not yet appreciate the full measure of its importance, but that is due largely to the fact that we have been living in an era of unparalleled activity and accomplishment, and in the swiftness of events not a few little understand or scantily appreciate what has been done.

The greatest constitution ever created by man has assumed more magnificent proportions and proven its possession of greater potentiality than others ever dreamed of, as a result of his contact with and interpretation of it. It will require the ripened wisdom of the future and the calm deliberation of coming generations to fully understand and thoroughly appreciate the crisis through which we have passed and the changes for good that have been wrought in the administration of the political and commercial affairs of this country during the past few years. Whether the government itself or institutions created under it were to dominate when the welfare of the people became the issue was the question, and one which under the combined leadership of Roosevelt and Knox was resolved in favor of the government.

In all that has been really accomplished in the halls of legislation and in the courts of justice during this struggle, as distinguished from that which has merely been agitated, the name of Knox will be as permanently associated as was the name of Grant with the victories won in the field during the days of President Lincoln. When the Constitution had been declared fatally weak and existing laws inadequate, Attorney-General Knox, in command of the legal forces of the government, brought the most potential evils organized since the sixties to a realization of their doom, when he disclosed his power and declared his purpose to destroy their strongest fortifications, and announced that for the destruction of other evils he would have new forces created by legislation.

The struggle that followed was one of giants. The best-trained intellects in the nation arrayed their forces and trained their batteries upon the legal breastworks of the Roosevelt administration. But when the Attorney-General opened fire every shot found its way into the very heart of the enemy's camp, and from that time on the firing from the administration breastworks followed with such rapidity and precision that the enemy's complete surrender followed. And now as the beneficent results of the struggle begin to appear, the broader-gauged of the vanquished admits the chastisement to have been far better for us all.

At the conclusion of the first struggle Grant said, "Let us have peace." The rancor of both sides was buried and the nation thrived as a consequence. And now as we are concluding the first great chapter in the second great battle of the republic, General Knox, who waged and won the contest, says, "Let us have justice"; and as rancor disappears and reason rules with a righteousness that never varies or retreats, the nation will renew its splendid struggle for world supremacy, and a prosperity more permanent than ever will prevail as a result of the political and commercial house-cleaning through which we have just passed. Upon that record alone I believe the victory of next November will turn, and as Theodore Roosevelt has said "it was under the leadership of one of the most honored public men in our country, Mr. Knox," that this great work was begun and done, it makes him the logical nominee of his party.

Another reason why he should be nominated is this: While the form of a government is important, the manner in which it is manned and administered is often of more immediate importance to the people. The checks and balances which each department affords with reference to every other were the product of the wisdom and deliberation of those who sought to provide a system that would meet every administrative emergency without straining the strength of one department or encroaching upon the functions of another. To direct the administration of such a government in such a manner requires just such a trained intellect, just such an imperturbable disposition, and just such a determined character as Mr. Knox has proven himself, in the very highest degree, to possess. This is a very broad statement, but a few of the many important things he has done, aside from those already mentioned, will abundantly prove its truth.

From his boyhood in Brownsville, Pa., where he was born in 1853, to his matured manhood among the masters of American statecraft in the nation's capital, animated by the old-fashioned notions of honesty which he inherited from his father and mother, Mr. Knox has worked with a zeal that never flags and a skill that rarely, if ever, fails. From his advent at the bar he showed his adaptability for large affairs, and almost from the first was one of the "big" lawyers at the Pennsylvania bar. Men of large affairs became his clients, and from that time on until William McKinley, who had known him from boyhood, made him counsel for the greatest client in the world, the United States government, which act Theodore Roosevelt subsequently ratified by retaining him in his official family, until he voluntarily retired from the Cabinet to take his seat in the Senate, Mr. Knox has never failed to perform his duty as a lawyer and a public servant with fidelity and success.

The achievements which followed the declaration of Attorney-General Knox, when he opened the great

crusade of the administration in 1902, that "corporations serving the public as carriers and in similar capacities should be compelled to keep the avenues of trade open to all upon the same terms," not only marked the beginning of one of the greatest legal and legislative struggles in American affairs, but also the remedies provided and enforced against existing evils, as a result, are a monument to the genius of the man who first asserted that they could all be effected without a constitutional amendment. That bold announcement and his subsequent enforcement of it through the Federal courts, should he be nominated, should insure his election. Nothing of more far-reaching consequence has happened to the American people since the war.

The Sherman act had been buried by the consent of the Democratic party and at the instance of great constitutional lawyers of varying political faiths, but in that same year Mr. Knox touched the corpse and gave it life. He not only proved that the Sherman act was constitutional, but that the Constitution contained still further and greater powers to curb monopoly and enforce equality in the channels of commerce than had yet been invoked. Among other declarations his speech of 1902 contained this:

When the currents of monopoly evils flow out over State lines and cover the country, not only entering but largely filling the channels of interstate and foreign trade it will not do to say that this evil is beyond the national reach. . . . It would be monstrous to urge that Congress and the executive under its authority are powerless and must sit idly by and see the channels of interstate commerce made use of to the injury of the people by monopolistic combinations.

By this time the people began to know the real Mr. Knox and appreciate him, and as a result his assurance gave the country confidence. Senator Hoar, the greatest lawyer in the Senate, and Charles E. Littlefield, probably the ablest in the House, in their respective capacities as chairmen of Judiciary Committees, called upon Mr. Knox as Attorney-General to suggest the remedies required to redeem and enforce the government's power against existing evils. Here Mr. Knox's great constructive work began. He knew what power the Constitution contained; he had confidence in its vast resources and elements of inherent strength. He carved from the undefined mass of constitutional authority the perfect forms of constructive legislation which the courts have conceded to be masterpieces.

As to the railroad rate law, Attorney-General Moody in the fall of 1906 declared, "No man was more potential in framing it than the junior Senator from Pennsylvania." And, as Senator Dolliver, in closing the great Senate debate, said, "In drafting this bill the framers were guided very largely by the speech of the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, which reads like a judgment from the Supreme Bench." That again should make him the nominee at Chicago.

But his amendments to the interstate commerce and other laws which ultimately put an end to discriminations and oppressions, to say nothing of his splendid victories in the courts in the Northern Securities and other cases, doubly justify his nomination. His suggestion that culminated in the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor adds another chapter to his credit as the most available candidate. His destruction of the beef trust, and the rescue of the safety appliance law under a procedure never before attempted, but which he initiated, are also to his credit. He established another historic departure in American and English jurisprudence in the cases of Gaynor and Greene, when, opposing the leaders of the English bar, he pressed his contention in the Privy Council in London and won, with the result that Gaynor and Greene, who had slipped through the hands of our government while they were in Canada, were extradited, tried, convicted, and imprisoned.

Other achievements to his credit are his prosecution of peonage in the South; his triumphs over the lottery evils; his deportation of alien anarchists; his prosecution of the land frauds and postal frauds; his negotiations pertaining to the establishment of the Pacific cable, with results more advantageous to the American people than those enjoyed by any other government on earth with respect to any other cable that links the distant shores of any sea; his masterful management of the manifold difficulties attending the acquirement of our title to the Panama Canal, in which he was confronted with problems extending from the intricacies of the corporate laws of France to the vested treaty rights of old nations and the confusing claims of a new-born republic, to say nothing of the perplexities arising from the varied character of the claims of stock and bondholders scattered all over the world.

Yes; Philander Chase Knox is a man who does big things, and, as this is an era of big undertakings, he should be nominated. The objection that he comes from a great Republican State is the objection of the pettifogger in politics. This is a republic, not a patchwork of provinces or conflicting interests. It is a harmonious union, and if you want at the helm during the next four years the clearest eye and the steadiest hand in the realms of American statesmanship, the little giant from Pennsylvania fills the bill.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office. Sold by druggists and grocers.



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PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE No. 4.

PHILANDER C. KNOX, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA. See Opposite page.

The American Navy an Object of World-wide Interest



PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI ARRIVING ON AN OFFICIAL VISIT AT PUNTA ARENAS, WHERE OUR WARSHIPS STOPPED.
Engle Wood.



A UNIQUE ORGANIZATION—SOCIETY OF SPONSORS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, COMPOSED OF WOMEN WHO HAVE CHRISTENED AMERICAN WARSHIPS—MISS MARY CAMPBELL, OF ALABAMA, PRESIDENT.
Harris & Ewing.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

DR. JOHN BRYANT, prominent physician and philanthropist, and a widely known yachtsman, at Boston, Mass., March 20th.

Bishop Charles Henry Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, former president of Northwestern University, lecturer, author, and missionary of world-wide reputation, at New York, March 20th, aged 71.

Gregory Gerschunin, organizer and leader of the fighting group of the Russian socialist and revolutionary party, at Zurich, Switzerland, March 19th, aged 40.

Duke of Devonshire (formerly the Marquis of Hartington), prominent English statesman and one of the richest men in England, at Cannes, France, March 24th, aged 75.

Pat Cavanagh, formerly a prominent long-distance pedestrian, at Trenton, N. J., March 18th, aged 53.

Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of the Union Theological Seminary, at New York, March 25th, aged 56.

George G. Haven, prominent banker and patron of the opera, at New York, March 18th, aged 73.

Leopold Eidlitz, one of the leading architects of the United States, at New York, March 22d, aged 84.

Dr. Joseph D. Pope, dean of the University of South Carolina law school, and one of the three surviving signers of the ordinance of secession, at Columbia, S. C., March 21st, aged 88.



THE PACIFIC FLEET IN THE HARBOR OF THE WORLD'S MOST SOUTHERLY TOWN, PUNTA ARENAS, CHILI.—*John E. Wendt.*

William James Bryan, United States Senator from Florida, youngest member of the Senate, at Washington, March 23d, aged 31.

Colonel John W. Fairfax, Confederate veteran, known as "Longstreet's fighting aid," at Leesylvania, Va., March 22d, aged 80.

Parker Cleveland Chandler, a prominent lawyer, at Boston, March 20th, aged 60.

John Ware Whiston, old-time actor-manager, and the original facial caricaturist, at Buffalo, N. Y., March 22d, aged 81.

Dr. Truman J. Backus, president of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23d, aged 66.



WILLIAM JAMES BRYAN, Of Florida, youngest member of the United States Senate.—Copyright by Clinedinst.

Photography and Mining.

A WRITER in the *Financial Times* says that mining engineers who are also successful photographers have a decided advantage over those who are unable to illustrate their reports by the aid of the camera. Its use has been extended even to bore-holes by means of a camera tube with an electric lamp and mirror attachment. Photographs have thus

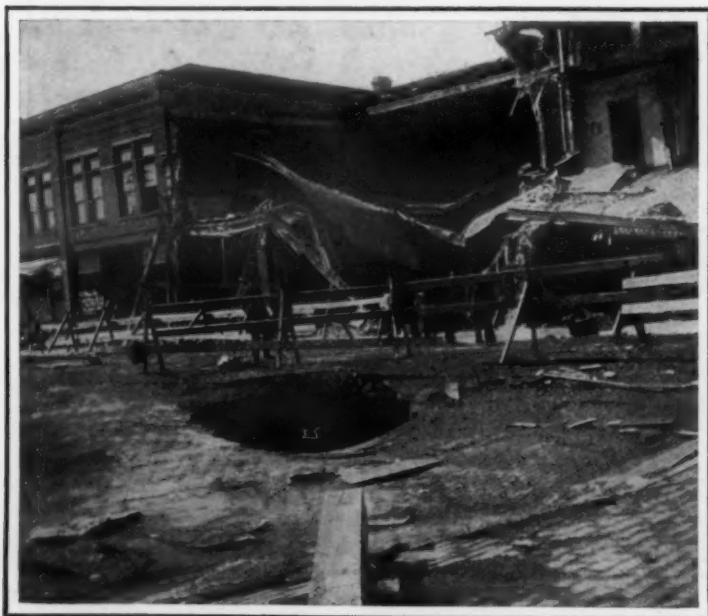
been taken in bore-holes at the rate of one a minute, showing the continuous wall of the hole for a considerable distance and revealing information as to strata which is frequently lost in passing through ore bodies when the ground is soft. Thus another is added to the already long list of uses to which the camera is put in practical as well as artistic fields.

If Your Dinner Distresses,

HALF a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in half a glass of water will bring quick relief.

Three Generations of Healthy Babies

have been successfully raised on Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk; more each year than on all so-called "infant foods" combined. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials received annually from physicians and grateful parents testify to the merits of Eagle Brand.



A FLOOD WORKS HAVOC IN THE WEST.
MAIN STREET AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS AT ALBION, MICH., WRECKED BY HIGH WATER—LOSS, \$100,000.—*Clare Jennings.*



A GOOD RECORD IN A GREAT AUTO RACE.
LOUIS STRANG, DRIVING AN ISOTTA CAR, CROSSING THE FINISHING LINE AND WINNING THE 342-MILE CONTEST AT SAVANNAH, GA., IN 6:21:20.—*Pictorial News Company.*

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MASSACHUSETTS WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, WASHINGTON THE SECOND, AND OREGON THE THIRD.



ROCKING HER LITTLE PETS TO SLEEP.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR APRIL FOOL DAY.
Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.



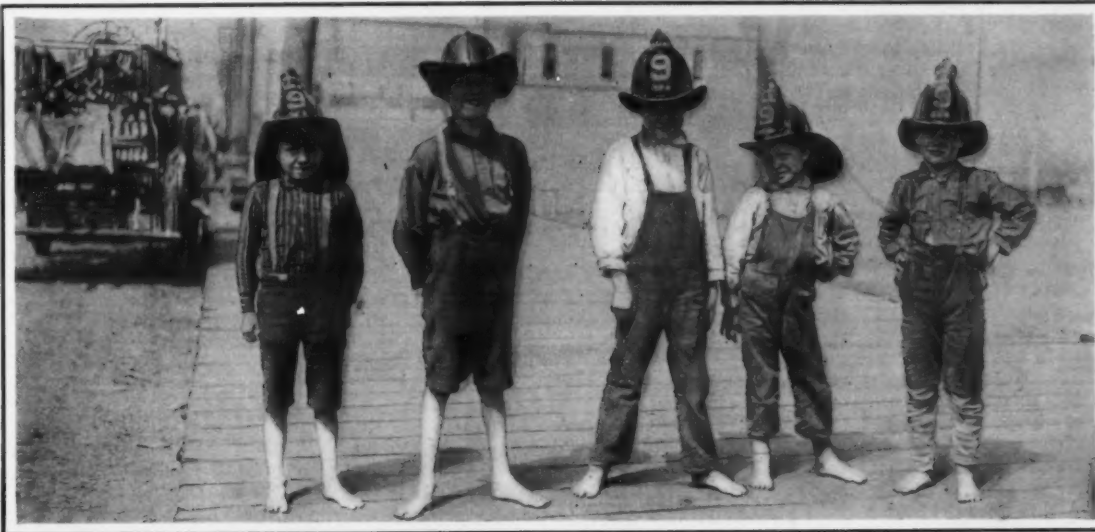
THOMPSON AND DUNDY ELEPHANTS WRECKING LUNA PARK, CONEY ISLAND, IN PREPARATION FOR THE NEW "HEART OF CONEY ISLAND."
M. R. Hall, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) REMARKABLE GIANT CEDAR IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHERE THREE MEN MADE THEIR HOME FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.—*J. G. McCurdy, Oregon.*



A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH IN MONTEREY, MEX.
M. C. Durkee, New Jersey.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) YOUNG VOLUNTEER FIREMEN OF SEATTLE.
Walter P. Miller, Washington.



A CITY OF TENTS—CAMP OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS AT THE NATIONAL CONCLAVE IN DETROIT.
J. H. Hoffner, Michigan.



ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST COWBOYS IN TEXAS.
H. C. Heidrick, Texas.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

SOME CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

By Louis Wiley, Assistant Business Manager New York Times

I DO not share the view expressed by many that the President of the United States is responsible for prevailing business conditions. There are many causes for the present situation. I do not agree with the Secretary of War that the Boer War or the San Francisco earthquake are among the causes. I think the principal reason is the inflation of credit, over-speculation, some very bad banking, especially in New York, and a consequent general distrust and lack of confidence. In view of the fact that over ninety per cent. of our business is on credit, it is very easy to see how there can be business troubles if fifteen banks in one city close their doors and depositors in other banks withdraw their deposits. It was time to call a halt to the American tendency to extravagance. We were all going at too fast a pace, and a general settling up and checking will not be harmful in the long run.



LOUIS WILEY,
Assistant business manager of the
New York Times.

DESTROYING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

By ex-Governor Black, of New York.

CRIME, always active and persistent, seems even more aggressive now, because the new method of punishment is by denunciation instead of by conviction. Nearly everybody is accused, but few are tried. If no crime has been committed, it is immoral to charge it. If crime has been committed, why not punish it? If those accused are innocent, oft-repeated accusation is a wicked slander. If they are guilty, their immunity is a national disgrace. Whichever way the truth may be, the present attitude of the national government is without defense. The credit of our people has been assailed in accents carried round the world. Their violence and repetition have achieved their only natural results. Confidence, the basis on which all friendly intercourse depends, has been finally destroyed. The laborer deprived of work is now demanding government aid as the next and legitimate step in this new and frenzied dispensation. Prosperity, but yesterday at the flood, has leaked away, and there along the banks are furnaces with their fires out and idle railroad trains with workmen sleeping in the cars. And yet Vesuvius still continues active. The torrent of vituperation is still tearing on, and the cry of the stricken is filling the land. Will men build again while these eruptions last? Where is the end, and what?

WHAT "EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY" MEANS.

By C. W. Post, President of the National Citizens' Industrial Association.

LET US consider the "employers' liability" movement. They have adroitly sought to have it apply first to railways, for it is now popular to attack them. Any employe hurt, even by his own negligence, is to be paid a sum to be extracted from the stockholders. There are over seventy-seven thousand stockholders in one American railway. Many are widows, and in some cases their hard-earned money and savings invested thus are the main source of their bread and butter. But a part, at least, is to be taken from them to be given to the unfortunate "unthrifty." That would be benevolence if it was not a legal robbery of some to make gifts to others. Then it is the plan to extend this forced benevolence to the individual employer, just as the Labor-Socialists have succeeded in doing in England. It is an active working law there now in operation, under which, if, for instance, a house servant has an accident, no matter whether about the house or elsewhere, and becomes disabled, the employer's property is held to pay one pound (about five dollars) a week for the balance of the life of the servant. Thus in a few years with a bad run of "luck," the home-owner might have saddled on him a half dozen such pensioners and his property held to pay perhaps twenty-five to fifty dollars a week. Do you see how adroitly this extracts money from the thrifty? We will all admit that the injured should have help; that is human benevolence. Every permanently injured poor man should have a public home to live in free all the balance of his days; he has, we will say, done his share of the work of the world and is entitled to its care. The law should provide that he had, during his well days, contributed his share, small or great, toward the support of such homes. That is the German law. In other words, every man, Labor-Socialist and home-owner, should contribute for this pension. But the Labor-Socialist plans to take only the money of one class, the thrifty, and give it to the unthrifty. That would be a fine levied on the man for being thrifty, and offer a reward of immunity to the man who would "drink up" his extra money. It says, "Don't own a home, or you will become a member of a class which we propose to milk."

THE IDEAL LABOR UNION.

By Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University.

THERE might be a union of great help to its membership and to business. I believe in labor organizations as I believe in corporations. But let it be a union upon principles of mutual benefit and helpfulness both to the laborer and to the manufacturer, both to the workingman and to the contractor. Let it be for the purpose of securing to the employer the greatest proficiency, insisting upon only skilled mechanics for mechanics' pay. Let it consider the interests of the business and how to serve them. Let it compel its wage, not by excluding those who choose to work for less or to work when the union men will not work, but by furnishing the highest type of man and workman, so that business men will say: "If you want the most skilled and reliable mechanic or laborer you must get them from the union. They will have no one in the union but a first-class man." Let the union have club-rooms, and discuss thrift and temperance and home sanitation and ways and means of getting the home and furnishing it with books and periodicals for mental improvement, and spend some of the time in amusements and healthy games now spent in the saloons. Let the energy now being put into opposition to capital be used in self-improvement and furnishing a higher class of mechanic.

GLORY AND DUTIES OF MOTHERHOOD.

By President Roosevelt.

UNLESS the average woman is a good wife and good mother, unless she bears a sufficient number of children so that the race shall increase and not decrease, unless she brings up these children sound in soul and mind and body—unless this is true of the average woman, no brilliancy of genius, no material prosperity, no triumphs of science and industry will avail to save the race from ruin and death. The mother is the one supreme asset of national life; she is more important by far than the successful statesman or business man or artist or scientist. I abhor and condemn the man who fails to recognize all his obligations to the woman who does her duty. But the woman who shirks her duty as wife and mother is just as heartily to be condemned. We despise her as we despise and condemn the soldier who flinches in battle. A good woman who does full duty is sacred in our eyes, exactly as the brave and patriotic soldier is to be honored above all other men. But the woman who, whether from cowardice, from selfishness, from having a false and vacuous ideal, shirks her duty as wife and mother earns the right to our contempt, just as the man who, from any motive, fears to do his duty in battle when the country calls him.

THE BANKERS' SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

By Senator Depew, of New York.

BANKERS do not claim that they are in business for philanthropy or their health. They do not deny that they desire to make all the money they legitimately can, to pay good dividends to their stockholders, and strengthen their institutions by adding to their surplus. But no student of finance can rise from a study of what the bankers, not only of New York, but of Chicago and other large cities, did in the recent crisis, without feeling that the banks of the country are officered and managed by wise, level-headed, exceptionally able, and patriotic men. No better public service can be rendered by bank officers and directors than to keep the machinery of commerce going and to maintain strong and solvent the institutions upon which the credit, the business, the employment, and the living of the people depend.

CHARACTER THE TEST OF OFFICIAL FITNESS.

By Governor Hughes, of New York.

EVERY governmental scheme finds its ultimate test in the character of the men who may be brought to its execution. Men who in trade will resort to dishonest methods and unfair practices in competition will attempt to fatten themselves at the expense of the public if they are elected to office. Men who will prey upon minority stockholders or abuse the trusts that are committed to them in our great financial enterprises will prey upon the people if they have a chance. Whether powers of supervision and regulation will be wisely exercised depends, not upon the

Buckwheat Cakes and Honey.

WHEN the frost is on the window,
And the ice is on the river,
And the north in the chimney
Is a sound that makes you shiver,
Then my soul is filled with gladness,
Be the morning gray or sunny,
To behold the breakfast table
Set with buckwheat cakes and honey.
Brown and round, and appetizing,
Floating in a lake of butter,
Drowned in nectar clear and golden.
Oh, the thoughts I yearn to utter
When I wake from dreams of pleasure,
Fame or glory, love or money,
To a breakfast of delicious
Buckwheat cakes and amber honey.

MINNA IRVING.

words of the statute-book, but upon the character of the supervisors and regulators; and you must have a higher quality of citizenship in those who administer the laws than in those whose conduct makes the laws and their administration necessary. Between the man who attempts to fool the people in order to get rich and the man who attempts to fool the people in order to get office, between him who seeks his personal profit through an abuse of his trust as a director and the man who uses public office to serve himself or his personal friends, there is nothing to choose.

EVILS OF GUARANTEED BANK DEPOSITS.

By ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio.

MR. BRYAN says the guarantee of bank deposits would revive the business of the country. I do not agree with him. The period of depression following a panic is a natural economic phenomenon beyond the power of legislation to alter. I agree with Mr. Bryan that "the situation is not what it was in 1893." Then the constant agitation for free coinage of silver drove capital from the country and caused violent liquidation. At that time Mr. Bryan advocated free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 as a panacea for all financial ills with the same insistency and certainty that he now contends for the guarantee of bank deposits. Bank failures are due to three causes: First, acts criminal in intent and in law; second, acts morally wrong, but within the law; third, poor judgment. What would be the effect of a law guaranteeing bank deposits in each of these divisions? Longer life for the institution and greater loss to the community when the end finally came. Mr. Bryan says the guarantee of deposits would make all banks equally good. I contend that such a law would make all equally bad. Is there any better reason why a depositor should be guaranteed against the failure of the bank in which he has placed his funds than that the farmer should be insured against failure of his crops or the manufacturer against his failure to dispose of the output of his factory? So far as I can learn, the plan of guaranteeing deposits has had only one trial. The safety-fund law passed by the New York Legislature in 1829 proved an absolute failure.



MYRON T. HERRICK,
Formerly Governor of Ohio.
Baker.

New Anecdotes of President Johnson.

DURING the campaign prior to his election as Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, who succeeded to the presidency after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, claimed to take great interest in the colored people, stating that he would act as their Moses to lead them out of bondage. The grim humor of this was made evident later, when a representative committee of colored men asked him for the use of some vacant ground lying beyond the White House, for holding some kind of convention. Without any apology he said, "I can permit no such assemblage on these grounds."

I saw President Johnson on two or three occasions, one of which happened to be that of his noted "Loco-foco" speech. It was a damp, cloudy day, and in passing the White House I noticed an assemblage of from fifteen hundred to two thousand people, standing patiently in a fine, drizzling rain. A plank had been run out from a window in one of the front rooms of the White House to a small platform on which the President stood. He was a full-sized, solid-looking man and a forceful speaker, but had the undignified habit of pausing in his discourse to make reply to any one in the audience who cared to accost him. Serious discussions on his account had risen in his party and these found expression in the *Washington Chronicle*, the editor of which Johnson had come to consider his arch enemy. As he proceeded in his speech he averred that he had been called a traitor, but he said, "I'll tell you who the traitors to this country are. They are mostly at the other end of 'the avenue,'" referring to the region in which the Capitol was located. Continuing he said, "They are Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips, Henry Wilson—" Just then a little Irishman on the right of the crowd inquired, "How about Forney?" "What!" said Johnson. "John W. Forney? I never waste ammunition on a dead duck." Forney was the editor of the *Chronicle*, and so there was a general laugh.

Whatever the shortcomings of Andrew Johnson may have been, it ought to be said in all fairness that the assumption of power at such a crisis in the nation's history required exceptional qualifications. Without warning he had to take up an enormous burden and direct his footsteps along the pathway of a truly great man, a man already famous, not alone as a statesman of executive ability, but also as a humanitarian, whose kindly sympathies were ever responsive to the appeal of every struggling fellow mortal.

W. H. T.

A Popular Comedian's Philosophy of Laughter

By Henry Edward Warner



GAZING WITH RAPTURE INTO HIS SWEETHEART'S LOVELY EYES.



INFORMING HER THAT HIS INCOME IS QUITE \$15 PER WEEK.



SUGGESTING THE BLISS OF LOVE IN A COTTAGE.



BEAMING WITH SATISFACTION AT HER SENTIMENTAL RESPONSE.



DECLARING THAT HER \$7,000,000 WILL NOT BOTHER HIM.



MOVED ALMOST TO TEARS BY HER REFUSAL TO MARRY HIM.

COMEDIAN LEW FIELDS'S WONDERFUL VARIETY OF FACIAL EXPRESSION.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

THE DOCTOR reached toward on the row of bookshelves behind him, pulled down a work on physiology, quickly read over a few pages under the letter "L," and then said:

"What's the use of going into technicalities? A laugh is easily defined in shorter words. It is just the reflex action caused by an impression registered by the brain and transmitted to the muscles, the larynx, the lungs, the nerves, the ribs. Every part of the body is affected by this action. The eye sees, the ear hears, the brain appreciates, receives, and clears the inciting cause to its assistants in the human workshop, and there you have your inaudible, audible, or uproarious result, according to the force of the impression. But if you want to know really what a laugh is, why don't you see Lew Fields or Sam Bernard? They are the manufacturers, and their goods go directly from factory to consumer."

Lew Fields was in his dressing-room at the Herald Square Theatre. The orchestra was playing the overture of "The Girl Behind the Counter." Shapely beauties of the Land of Make-Believe walked or ran lightly up and down the stairs leading to that inner territory, No Man's Land, which is the harbor of the stage queen, at the threshold of which there is an invisible, forbidding line that frowns masculinity back. Stage hands hustled great flats into place, with all the energy of sailors making ready for a blow. A Stentor with a book in his hand noisily shouted the warning that comes fifteen minutes before curtain. Lew Fields sat at his make-up table, before a small mirror. His valet was busily arranging various articles of costume, including the red suit in which, to quote the lines of the play, Mr. Fields looks "like a bottle of ketchup." The comedian nodded a cheerful welcome. He is always cheerful. Along Broadway they say he is the sort of a man who gives his coat to a less fortunate brother on a freezing winter day. That's what makes him smile and deepens the lines of optimism and mirth in his expressive face.

"I don't believe much in make-up," he said, as he dabbed a little more rouge on his cheek-bones, high up, covered it with powder, and then apparently wiped the whole business off. "I don't need make-up. Nature turned the trick for me when she gave me this face," and he screwed his face into a laugh-provoking series of expressions that demonstrated his muscular control. "Make-up, a necessary part of acting—sometimes perhaps more important than author or producer—doesn't enter largely into my work. I depend on lines, delivery, the sympathy of my audience, combinations of circumstances, shades of situations, and all the natural effects of a production, to get either laughs or sympathy."

"What is a laugh, Mr. Fields? The doctor told me to ask you."

The comedian whirled around and faced his interviewer.

"Why, a laugh—a laugh is—well, a laugh is what you get when you make a high noise with your face. It's the high light; weeping is the low light. A laugh is a cure for mental dyspepsia and physical indigestion."

"But what makes a laugh, and how would you classify the various brands of laughter?"

Mr. Fields thought for a moment, forgetting his make-up.

"A laugh is not made; it is only released. It is there all the time. A word, a look, a situation, a line that rouses it, is like the chemical contact which causes combustion."

tion. The combustion has been there all the time, only awaiting the condition—the particular contact—to bring it into positive action. Is that clear?"

The interviewer admitted that it wasn't—quite.

"Well," continued Mr. Fields, "the thing that appeals to me is not why do people laugh, but why in the world don't they laugh? Why doesn't every man, woman, and child, out in God's open, breathing air that is priceless, LAUGH? Why doesn't every down-trodden, oppressed, abused, suffering, unfortunate mortal laugh? Pain is easier to bear with a laugh on the lips, and misfortune runs like a rabbit from a laugh. So what I want to know is, why does any one weep? A baby comes into the world crying, but the minute he sees what a good world it is, he laughs. It's the real secret of happiness."

"Then why do we have weeping, Mr. Fields?"

"Ah, there you have it! Why do we have weeping? Why, just because we have rain, to make us appreciate the sun. Happiness gets its value from contrast. It's good to cry once in a while. It washes out the tear ducts. But the fellow I can't understand is the one who never laughs. I'd rather have my disposition than his money."

Connie Ediss stopped by the dressing-room door just at this stage of the talk, humming a snatch from her song, "Now I've Married a Millionaire." It was proposed that Mr. Fields sit for pictures, on the spot. He did—upstairs where the invisible line was, frowning. He went through half a dozen different laughing poses, based on an improvised story, and this was the story:

Once upon a time a giddy youth fell in love with a naireess. A naireess is a lady who has money coming to her. He looked up into her eyes and sighed, and she looked down into his eyes and sighed, and there they sat and sighed, side by side. But he was only getting fifteen dollars a week, which was the aggregate of his income. She loved him some, so to speak, and he thought they'd get married, or words to that effect. She mentioned, casually, that her father had seven million dollars; but he replied that she needn't mind that—the money wouldn't bother him at all after he got used to it. Ah, but she sighed, the money was an insurmountable barrier, and she would have to say him neigh. So she married a baron and lived snappily ever after.

After the reading of the story, Mr. Fields said:

"There are five laughs and one weep in that."

"What is it, Mr. Fields, that makes people laugh?"

"Well," said the comedian, "there are so many different and good reasons for laughter—the impelling reasons—that to cite them all would fill a library. But the best way to get a laugh is to exaggerate some really human condition, thing, or foible, that in its exaggeration becomes to ordinary situations just what the caricature is to straight portraiture. I do not believe false situations, purely imaginary complications with no human fact in them, would ever get a big laugh. No one would think of laughing at a portrait of Roosevelt, but the minute you show his teeth and mount him on a grizzly bear, with a gun in either hand and a knife in his boot, your sense of the ridiculous is appealed to, and you laugh."

"In stage comedy, I find that the people are particularly eager to laugh at any situation which shows the comedian gathering volumes of trouble. The more trouble he gets into, the more the audience laughs. Hence the slapstick, the seltzer bottle, the stuffed club. A surprising number of laughs are given to puns, too—poor puns at that. A bald joke with a blunt point, that you have to give the audience with a diagram, will often land better than the most finished touch of wit, satire, or keen humor. People don't want to think too much for their comedy; the playwright must do all the thinking beforehand."

"The vital requirement in putting comedy over the footlights is getting the sympathy and temperament of the audience. I don't care how good the book is or how funny the situation, if the audience doesn't warm up to the people who are playing the parts; they will fall flat without the audience. The people in front have more to do with the success or failure of the piece than the people behind the footlights. The first touch of chill takes life out of the actors, and effort becomes useless labor."

"You can tell people's character by their laughs. Did you ever hear a stingy man laugh? There are two kinds of stingy-man laughs. One is the querulous squeak of the miser; the other, the hard, unsympathetic, and unwilling noise, without wrinkles, of the tight-fisted, self-made coin-squeezer. The generous man's laugh is the healthy roar, rising from a chuckle that comes right up out of good, healthy intellect. He's the fellow who isn't afraid of disturbing the meeting. Then there's the titter of the harmless youth whose fingers are yellow, indicating no special claim on greatness; the giggle of the gushing girlie who sighs at the problem-play matinees; the indulgent chuckle of the motherly matron who tells the family all about the show at the supper table; the staccato laugh, coupled with a half-frown, that belongs to the neurotic; the wheezing demonstration of the asthmatic gentleman who has to go to the mountains in hay-fever time; the calculating laugh of the landlady, that sounds as though she had just made some one take more prunes. Oh, every laugh has its distinct character. I can tell from the first round just what kind of people are in the house, and very nearly how many of each class."

Then the comedian hurried stageward and soon the house was roaring as he gave his comedy instructions to the waiters of "The Girl Behind the Counter."

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

IN THE war which the allied forces of Great Britain and France conducted against the Chinese in 1858, a British gunboat, the *Banterer*, ascended the Canton River. In the neighborhood of the town of Sai-Lau a party of fifteen, in a small boat, were attacked by Chinese troops and other natives, with the loss of six killed and six wounded. The main force of the British the next day attacked the town and destroyed it, as a punishment for the audacity of the inhabitants in resisting the forces invading their country.



ATTACK BY CHINESE UPON THE MEN OF THE BRITISH GUNBOAT "BANTERER," IN THE CANTON RIVER. Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, April 3d, 1858, and copyrighted.

Amusing the Winter Visitors to Florida

FIELD GAMES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY OF THE ROYAL PALM ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (HOTEL WAITERS) AT MIAMI.



CONTESTANTS LINED UP FOR AN EXCITING EGG RACE.



FLEET RUNNERS ABOUT TO START IN A 100-YARD DASH.



HALF A DOZEN WHO SOUGHT TO MAKE RECORDS IN A SACK RACE.



CROWD OF WEALTHY AND FASHIONABLE VISITORS FROM THE NORTH WATCHING THE FIELD SPORTS.

Photographs by Chamberlain.

Opening of the Circus Season in New York

PERFORMERS AND SCENES IN BARNUM & BAILEY'S FAMOUS SHOW, AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.



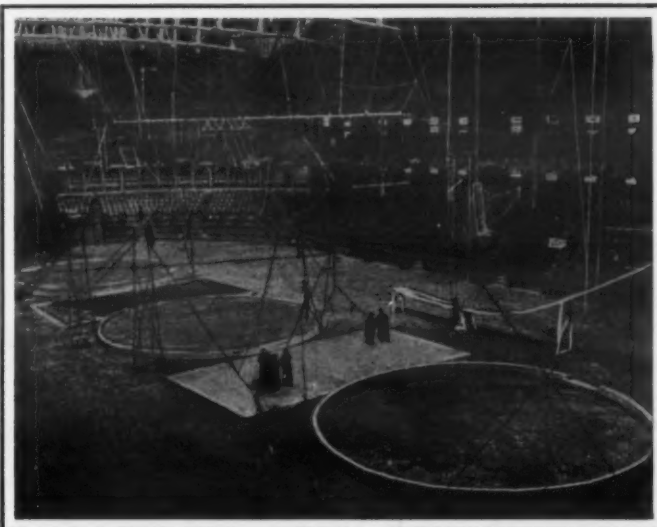
A GRADUATE OF THE ELEPHANT HIGH SCHOOL.



LINE-UP OF THE FUN-MAKERS.



A CANINE EQUESTRIAN AND HIS STEED.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
ARRANGED FOR THE CIRCUS.



FAMOUS EQUESTRIENNES—THE MEERS SISTERS.



WONDERFUL WOMEN ACROBATS—THE IRMA TRIO (AT LEFT), AND THE LEAMYS (AT RIGHT).



CURIOUS STUNT OF TWO CLOWNS WHICH AMUSES THE CHILDREN.



A NOTABLE PERFORMER, PETROF'S
CLOWN-PIG.



THE FLORENZE TROUPE OF OLD-WORLD ACROBATS.



THE BABY ELEPHANT, "ABE LINCOLN," REACHING FOR HIS
NURSING-BOTTLE.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

Did Stoessel's Cowardice Cause Russia's Defeat by Japan?

By William H. Brill, Correspondent with the Japanese Armies in the Russo-Japanese War

"THE DAY that Kondratzenko died Port Arthur's doom was sealed." This statement



GENERAL ANATOLE M. STOESEL, Of the Russian army, who was condemned to death for prematurely surrendering Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese war. His sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

was made to me by a wounded Russian officer at Port Arthur soon after the fortress was surrendered by the man whose incompetence, love of the lime-light, even actual cowardice, brought on himself a sentence of death—General Anatole Mikhailovitch Stoessel.

"General Stoessel did not have the confidence of the officers and men who were fighting under him," continued the officer. "He spent most of his time writing lurid reports and moving his household goods from one place to another and back again, almost every Japanese shell that came into the city being the signal for another move. He knew absolutely

nothing about the fortifications or about how the fighting on the line was going, having never visited them after the day when his precipitate retreat from a hillside when a shell burst a hundred yards from him caused the soldiers in the trenches to laugh and jeer at him. With the proper man in command, we could have held Port Arthur for a much longer period—possibly another six months—but when Kondratzenko, whom the soldiers idolized, was killed, the heart went out of them and the siege was practically over." This officer, by the way, was five times wounded during the siege.

That General Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur at least two months before it was necessary is certain. Of course it must have fallen eventually, for no fortress, however strong, is impregnable; but two months' delay might well have changed the result of the entire war. I am firmly convinced that if Port Arthur had held out another two months the battle of Mukden, the closing engagement of the war, would never have been fought. Port Arthur delayed that battle for six months; it might have prevented it altogether. Within a few hours after General Nogi received Stoessel's letter accepting the terms of surrender, Nogi's army was on its way north to join the three armies which had for three months been lying in their trenches twenty miles south of Mukden. By Stoessel's surrender Field Marshal Oyama's forces in the north were augmented by at least seventy-five thousand men. Those men made the battle before Mukden possible.

Every day the railroad was bringing re-enforcements to General Kuropatkin; every day his force for the defense of his magnificent position outside the city of Mukden was being increased. The Japanese had reached almost the limit of their resources. All winter they had lain still, their lines in places only a few yards from those of the Russians, but unable to move. The day Nogi's army reached its assigned position on the extreme left flank of the line, the battle began. Even then the outcome of the engagement was in doubt for days. Nogi's army, in attempting to cut the railway north of the city, was driven back time after time, and, as a matter of fact, never did succeed in blocking the line of retreat. Oku's veterans on the left centre were stopped for days, and only escaped being cut in two by the Russians' lack of knowledge of their position. After the third day of the ten days' battle the Japanese were without a reserve, every available man being in the firing-line. When it became necessary to re-enforce Nogi to prevent him from being outflanked and turned back, a division was moved out of Oku's line and the gap was never filled, the Russians failing to take advantage of the greatest opportunity they had during the entire war. Without Nogi's seasoned fighting men from Port Arthur, the battle could never have been won.

The city of Mukden was occupied by the Japanese on March 10th, the Russians being then in full retreat—a retreat that did not stop until they had gone far beyond Tei-ling. On March 10th the rivers and streams about Mukden were frozen and the ground was almost as hard as stone. One month later the rainy season had begun, the rivers and streams were overflowing their banks, the heavy rains had made the whole country a

sea of mud, over which it would have been practically impossible to move an army. One month's delay at Port Arthur would have compelled a delay of at least another three months before the Japanese army could have made its great circling movement around the fortifications which defended Mukden. By that time Kuropatkin's army could have been very largely increased, and Nogi's men at Port Arthur would have been materially lessened in number.

By surrendering Port Arthur when he did, Stoessel undoubtedly saved the lives of hundreds of his soldiers, but his action cost the lives of thousands of other soldiers who died in the fields surrounding Mukden. I spent the entire winter with the Japanese armies in the north, and, in spite of Japanese secrecy, there was not one foreign correspondent or military observer in the field who did not realize that on the ability of Nogi to join the other armies rested the success of the next blow to be struck. An American military officer who was with Nogi before Port Arthur and spent weeks examining the fortifications after the surrender, and who saw the Mukden battle, has this to say in an official report to the War Department:

Without General Nogi's army it would have been impossible to dislodge General Kuropatkin from his strong position before Mukden, and even with the army it is extremely doubtful whether the Japanese could have won their success at any other time than in winter. In my judgment it is not too much to say that the entire fate of the Mukden campaign was intimately connected with the period of the fall of Port Arthur.

Every military attaché with the Japanese armies—and there were a score of them, representing practically all the armies of the world—expressed the same opinion, and dozens of Japanese officers admitted to me after the battle that without Nogi's army the movement would have been impossible, and that even with him it would have been impossible a month later. One need look no further than official reports for proof of Stoessel's ability to withstand another three months' battering at his defenses. I visited Port Arthur a fortnight after the surrender and remained in the town for a week. The facts I give came from personal observation, from conversations with soldiers and citizens in the town, and from Japanese reports.

When the fortress surrendered, 26,234 able-bodied men marched out and laid down their arms. Every man was well fed, and there was not one among them who was not better clothed than the men who had been for months seeking to dislodge them from their positions. In the hospitals of the city were 15,307 more of them, the wounded and the sick. Their condition is shown by the fact that more than half of them were discharged from the hospitals immediately the Japanese surgeons took charge. General Stoessel has stated that one of his reasons for surrender was that he and the other occupants of the city feared that if the garrison held out longer there would be an indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children when the city was finally captured. I asked dozens of people in the town about this, and they all denied that they ever had any such fear.

General Stoessel has said that the food was exhausted. This is not so. Among the public stores captured by the Japanese when they went into the city was 1,460,250 pounds of flour, 132,000 pounds of ground barley, 15,100 pounds of corn meal, 2,322 pounds of rice, and 990,000 pounds of hard bread. Meat was a little low, but there was taken over by the Japanese 87,750 pounds of tinned beef. There were left in the fortress 1,920 horses, and horse meat is preferable to most of that furnished the Japanese soldiers. These supplies were only a part of those taken over from the army itself, and do not

include the supplies of food in the hands of the foreign merchants and the Chinese. The latter succeeded throughout the siege in running the Japanese blockade and carrying great quantities of food into the city. I personally entered and bought from stores owned by Germans in Port Arthur, in which were very large stocks that had remained practically untouched throughout the siege. That the Russian soldiers were never actually hungry was evidenced by the fact that all along the trenches and other positions were scattered chunks of Russian black bread, the chief food of the soldiers. Tons upon tons of this had been thrown away. There was enough vodka and other liquors left in the town to last a couple of years.

There was no ammunition left for his guns, General Stoessel says. The Japanese took over with the surrender of the fortress 528 guns of various calibres and descriptions. They also took over 174,393 rounds of gun ammunition—an average of 330 rounds per gun. The ammunition for the very largest of the guns was low, but for the medium and small guns there was enough to keep the gunners busy for a long time. The Japanese report the capture of 5,436,240 rounds of rifle ammunition. This was unquestionably but a small part of the rifle ammunition that the Russians could have used. Running through the old town of Port Arthur and emptying into the harbor is a small stream, perhaps fifty yards wide and crossed by a bridge close to the harbor's edge. In crossing that bridge one day when the tide was low, I looked over into the water and found that the entire bottom of the stream was covered with rifle cartridges still in their clips. There were thousands of them. Foreign residents of the town told me that the soldiers had thrown millions of rounds of ammunition into the harbor, both before and after the hostilities ceased. There is not the slightest question that there was enough ammunition in Port Arthur to last for at least two months.

Stoessel made his offer of surrender without consulting any of his officers except his personal aide, Reiss, and General Fock, the aged and incompetent officer who succeeded the brave and able Kondratzenko as chief of staff. Ninety per cent. of the officers of rank were against surrender, as was shown a score of times when Reiss attempted to broach the subject during councils. Stoessel was appointed to the command at Port Arthur through favoritism, and, when his incapacity had been proved and he was ordered by General Kuropatkin to turn over the command to General Smirnov, a much abler commander, he suppressed not only the order, but also the telegram, to Smirnov instructing him to assume command.

Stoessel was tried, convicted, and sentenced under a law which has almost its exact counterpart in every country in the world. In the United States, No. 42 of the Army Regulations (Section 1342, Revised Statutes) reads:

Any officer or soldier who misbehaves himself before the enemy, runs away, or shamefully abandons any fort, post or guard which he has been commanded to defend, or speaks words inducing others to do the like, or casts away his arms or ammunition, or quits his post or colors to plunder or pillage, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

It is interesting to recall that after the surrender of Detroit to the British in 1812, General William Hull was convicted and sentenced to death on a charge similar to that brought against Stoessel. He was pardoned, although the President approved the order of the court-martial which passed the death sentence.

But in spite of the sentence of the court, Stoessel is not to die. The Czar has been merciful, and, while he approved the sentence, he has decreed, in accordance with the recommendation of the court, that Stoessel shall be dismissed from the army in disgrace and confined for ten years in a fortress. The Czar's mercy is in recognition of Stoessel's record while he was a regimental and division commander.

"Port Arthur shall be my tomb," Stoessel telegraphed his imperial master when directed to hold the fortress at all costs. A few months later he lowered his country's flag in shameful surrender. "If I am found guilty I ask for the death penalty," he declared dramatically to the court that tried him. The day after the sentence he cringingly pleaded with the Czar for a full pardon, which was refused him.

Russia's record in the war with Japan is not a brilliant one, but the surrender of Port Arthur is a greater blot on that record than are all the defeats in the field and on the sea together. Among Stoessel's strongest supporters are the Japanese who fought against him and whose statements that he could not hold out longer have been largely quoted. Every Japanese officer who makes that statement knows that it is not true. But their attitude is natural. Is it likely that they would detract from the glory of victory by admitting that their enemy was anything but the bravest and the ablest ever encountered?

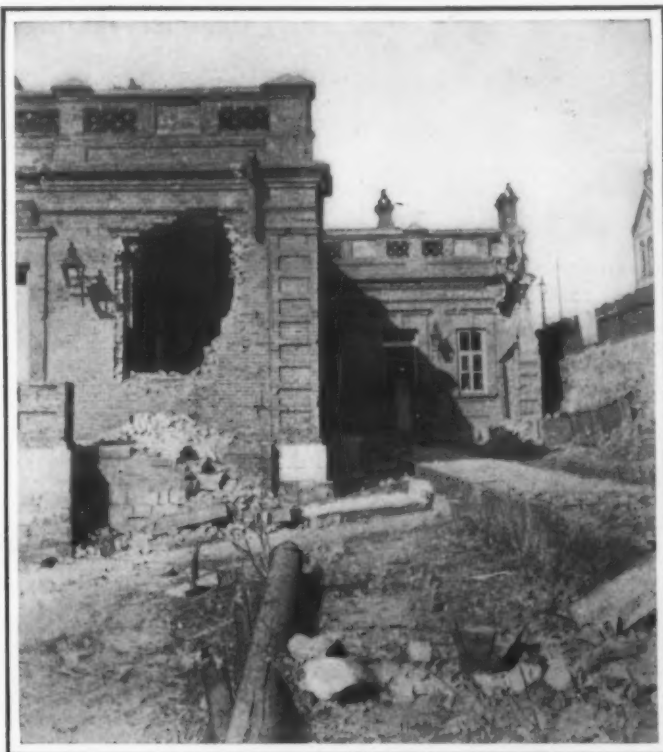


JAPANESE OFFICER EXTRACTING INFORMATION FROM A RUSSIAN SOLDIER CAPTURED DURING A BLOODY ASSAULT ON PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENSES.

Striking Features of the Long and Bloody Siege of Port Arthur



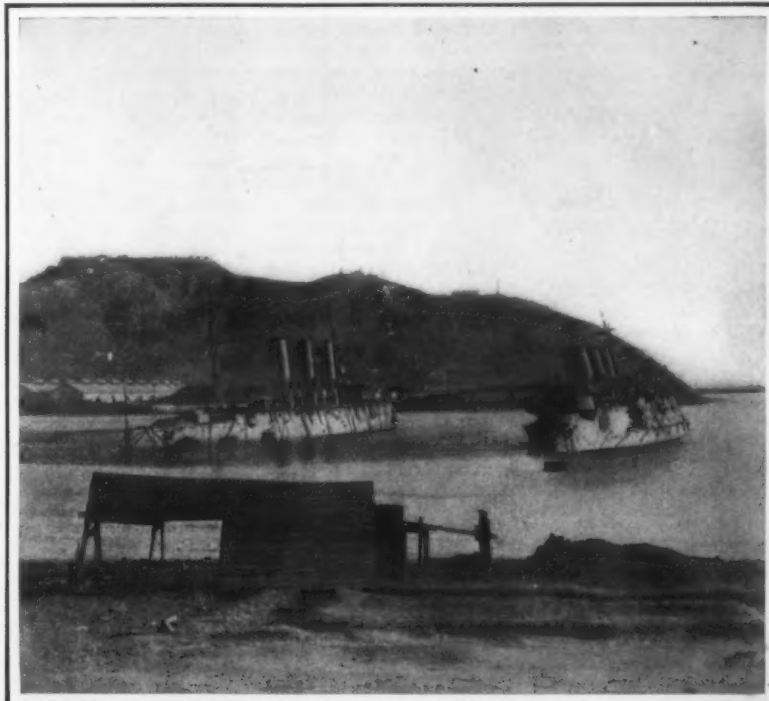
A JAPANESE BOMB-PROOF—MADE OF FROZEN EARTH, WITH A FEW 11.2-INCH SHELLS.



BUILDING IN THE OLD TOWN OF PORT ARTHUR PIERCED BY A PROJECTILE.



RUSSIAN DWELLING IN THE OLD TOWN OF PORT ARTHUR DESTROYED BY A SHELL FROM A JAPANESE CANNON.



FORTIFIED GOLDEN HILL, WITH HALF-SUNKEN RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN THE FOREGROUND.



WHERE A JAP 11.2-INCH SHELL LANDED HARD.



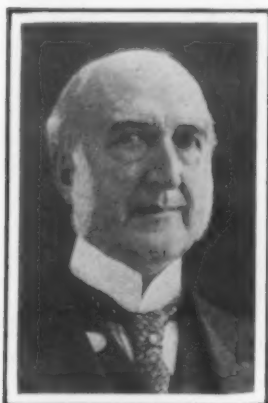
OFFICE OF THE "NOVOE KRAI," PORT ARTHUR'S ONLY NEWSPAPER, AFTER A JAPANESE SHELL HAD EXPLODED IN IT.

Photographs by W. H. Brill. See opposite page.

Shall the American Flag Be Driven from the Sea?

By Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York

WE ARE now the second naval power in the world. The government asks for four new battleships,



HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
The eloquent United States Senator
from New York.

and to complete the programme we should have them, and we should complete the programme. A large war fleet promotes peace and prevents war, but it has other uses in time of war, as harbors and coasts are fairly well protected by long-range guns, torpedoes, and submarines. The primary object of a great fleet is to protect the commerce of the country, but we have no commerce under our own flag to protect. We are without vessels or merchant marine which can become auxiliaries to the fleet and by which the battle-ships themselves can be protected. The policy of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Japan has built up a merchant marine which is virtually part of their navy. They can call upon these ships as Great Britain did during the Boer War, as we did upon the four ships which we had during the Spanish war. During the Boer War Great Britain took her best ships, because the navy had a right to claim them, out of the American trade, and we suffered millions of dollars by it. They took them out to carry troops and munitions of war to South Africa. Admiral Dewey has estimated the number of vessels which ordinarily in times of peace would be in the merchant marine that are necessary in time of war to accompany a fleet of battleships, cruisers, scouts, torpedo-boat destroyers, and torpedo boats. There should be in every maritime nation a merchant marine large enough to carry on commerce after the navy has been supplied with its requirements. If I reckon correctly, there are today in the whole merchant marine of the United States, including the coastwise service, hardly enough boats to meet a war emergency, and our coastwise service would have to be fatally crippled.

There are thirty-seven colliers accompanying the battleship fleet to the Pacific. Only nine of these are American, while twenty-eight are chartered from foreigners. In time of war the difficulty of securing two-thirds of our auxiliary steamers from foreign powers would prove an almost fatal handicap. It is a serious question if neutrals from whom alone we could hire the ships would be permitted to grant us this assistance. Our gallant sailors would be compelled to fight with a crippled arm.

One of the most significant journeys ever made was that of our Secretary of State, Mr. Root, to the South American republics. It was far more important than the fabled voyages of Ulysses and quite as picturesque. He removed prejudices of the statesmen and people of the countries south of us, who had theretofore thought our interference in their behalf was to conquer or dominate them. At all the ports and capitals this most level-headed, capable, and tactful of Americans cemented North and South American friendship.

But what do we or they gain? War is very remote. The Monroe Doctrine is too firmly established for European aggression. The whole sum and substance of closer relations between North and South America is reciprocal trade. It was mortifying to the Secretary of State to have to report, as he did in his great speech at Kansas City on his return, that as the warship on which he was sailed through the crowded shipping of every port the flags of Great Britain, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, and Japan were dipped in salute, and only once in all those fleets was seen at the masthead the American flag. Why? Because, while we spend a hundred millions a year on the navy, a hundred millions a year on the army, forty millions a year in dredging harbors, and one hundred and forty millions a year for pensions, and other millions in forestry and reclamation, yet we are driven off the ocean by the clamor that three million six hundred thousand dollars for a pacific fleet would smash the treasury. One of our consuls reports that in the harbor of Chili last year were about eighteen million tons of shipping, of which, including sailing vessels and everything that could float, the United States had one hundred and thirty-five thousand tons.

We will spend three hundred millions of dollars on the

Panama Canal. Its benefits are recognized by all the world. The commerce of the nations will follow this new route, which will reduce so greatly time and cost in the carriage of interchanges between the Atlantic and Pacific. We will have the glory of this marvel of the liberality of a great nation and the genius of its engineers, but if we have no merchant marine other countries will reap the larger portion of its advantages. Our Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be more easily defended by our fleet, but except on a man-of-war, the canal will rarely see our flag and our people will not reap the rich harvest of the commerce which will flow through its waters.

In 1815 Andrew Jackson defeated the British veterans of Waterloo from behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, and in 1837 he smashed the United States Bank from the White House at Washington. He became and is one of the heroes of our history. These two achievements are linked together in the American mind. The result of the latter is that we refuse to study the systems of Germany, France, and Great Britain, which prevent panics, and stand by General Jackson. Free-trade doctrinaires have captured the outpost of the American merchant marine and the trade of the ocean, and because of our reverence for the men who did it we talk of the policy of free ships which has been tried and failed; we talk of tonnage duties which under our treaties are impossible, and decline to adopt the system which makes Great Britain the mistress of the seas and which has built up the German mercantile marine in the last twenty years to the second place in the commerce of the world.

Japan ten years ago made up her mind that if she was to take her place among commercial nations she must have a merchant marine. She tried free ships and the other devices advanced by doctrinaires for our guidance, and then discovered she must build her own ships at her own dockyards and her merchant marine must be Japanese from start to finish. So she commenced to subsidize with no prejudices and no fears, but accepted the wise modern doctrine that "the best is good enough for us, no matter who invented it." So to-day her merchant marine is three times as great as it was nine years ago. She is gradually dominating the Pacific. She has bankrupted our Pacific fleet and is forcing England to take new and additional steps to protect her trade between China and India.

We are now about one hundred millions of people. The genius of our inventors, the skill of our mechanics, and our exhaustless supply of raw materials are constantly creating a larger and larger surplus which must be sold abroad. Congestion imperils capital, wages, and production at home. Fifty years from now the question of population and its profitable employment will become very acute. If our across-ocean commerce is to be held in the grip of these exploded prejudices the condition will be more than acute. It will be perilous. I am old enough to remember when our clipper ships were first in speed, and with speed foremost in tonnage, and we were equal to every maritime nation on the ocean and in the ports of the world. I am old enough to remember when with the supremacy of steam the subsidized Collins Line maintained and increased our favorable position, and secured fifty per cent. of the tonnage across the Atlantic, and young enough to know that while the tonnage has enormously increased, only nine per cent. of it is now carried under the American flag. I am old enough to remember when our flag disappeared from the ocean upon our merchant marine and the free trade exultation for this triumph of its theories.

I am young enough to remember, and not with pride, that when the whole world applauded the gaining of the ocean record on the Atlantic, it was for the *Deutschland*, a German ship under the German flag. I am young enough to remember that the *Lusitania* and the *Mauvetania* were cheered for their marvels of architecture, of comfort, of capacity, and of speed on

both sides of the ocean, but they were British ships under the British flag, supported by a subsidy of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, with a postal payment of three hundred and fifty thousand a year besides.

I look upon the Gallinger bill as purely a tentative effort to place us in our proper position commercially with our rivals. I believe it should be followed by a broad and comprehensive policy. We have the genius for invention, we have the architectural talent, we have the mechanical skill, we have the products, raw and manufactured, to compete successfully everywhere around this earth. Our necessity is the disposal of our surplus, the opportunity is the open market, and to win it we must have American ships built by American labor in American ship-yards, officered by American officers, and manned by American sailors, and bearing the American flag.

Plan for an Old-age Garden City.

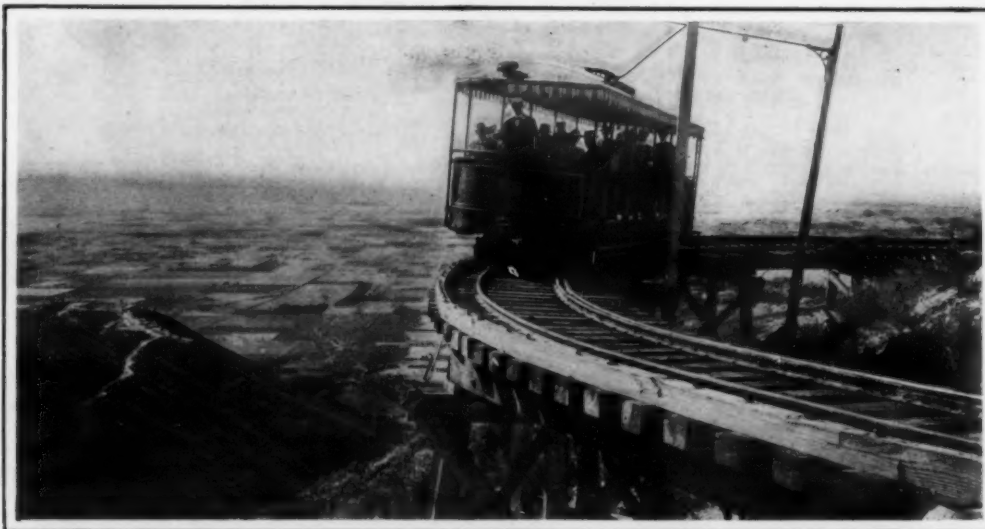
ONE OF the bequests of Whiteley, the London merchant who was murdered last year by a man falsely calling himself his son, was that of a million pounds to found homes for the aged poor. The millionaire's plans are not likely to be put into execution in the immediate future, since it will be necessary for the executors to realize gradually upon the stock in which it is invested. This circumstance gives the *London Spectator* an opportunity to offer suggestions to the Whiteley trustees for the founding of a settlement on the lines of a "garden city." It assumes that a tract of a thousand acres could be purchased somewhere in England for about £20,000, which might be developed at a cost of £80,000. Buildings would cost £200,000; a similar sum should be invested to provide for maintenance, the payment of taxes, etc. Half a million would then be left for pensions, salaries, etc., six shillings (about \$1.50) a week to each person being allowed for the former.

The philanthropic day-dreamer of the *Spectator* believes that it would be possible to provide attractive homes for a thousand old men and women, pension them, and give them the additional comforts of assembly rooms, church services, library, and the like—all well within the million pounds of the bequest. Provision would, of course, be made for preserving the family life of old married couples. While he realizes that large buildings are more economical, from the architect's point of view, than small, he would have those of the Whiteley charity smaller, at any rate, than the workhouses of which the English poor have such a horror, and would have them architecturally beautiful. The chief attraction of the plan, in the mind of its framer, is the feature of gardens and even small farmyards which it contemplates. Every pensioner would be allowed as much ground as he or she needed in which to cultivate vegetables and flowers, and under certain conditions pigs, goats, and poultry might be kept.

How Savings Banks Weather Panics.

WHAT the savings banks mean to the national prosperity is indicated in some of the statements contained in the little vest-pocket pamphlet entitled "The Great Strength of Savings Banks in Financial Crises." They are in the truest sense "the people's banks," those of the State of New York alone having in their care \$1,394,000,000, the greater part of which represents the savings of people of very modest means. The history of American savings banks furnishes numerous instances of great financial panics safely weathered by these institutions, the conservative management of which is assured by frequent official examinations and by stringent laws confining their investments to a relatively small number of approved securities. The writer of the pamphlet calls attention to "the most important feature of savings-bank administration in its relation to financial crises," namely, the power given by statute to the trustees of fixing the terms on which deposits may be withdrawn. If it had not been in the power of the trustees to enforce the sixty- and ninety-day rule during the recent panic, the loss which the depositors would have suffered through the general dumping upon the market of the savings banks' securities, to meet the demands of timid depositors, would have been something to stagger the imagination. As it was, sixty days from the date of the time of greatest popular alarm saw confidence in the banks thoroughly re-established.

This attractive and interesting little book may be secured by any one who addresses its publishers, the Siegfried Advertising Agency, at 277 Broadway, New York.



A RAILROAD CURVE A MILE HIGH.

ON THE MOUNT LOWE (CALIFORNIA) RAILROAD, OVERLOOKING THE FERTILE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY.

Actors of the Hour on the New York Stage



SADIE MARTINOT (LEFT), ISABEL RICHARDS (REAR), PAULINE FREDERICK, JEFFREYS LEWIS, AND LOUISE REED, IN "TODDLES," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.—Hall.



BESSIE CLAYTON, DANCING IN THE "MERRY WIDOW" BURLESQUE AT WEBER'S MUSIC HALL.—Sarony.



SCENE FROM "THE SQUAW MAN," AT THE ACADEMY—"JIM CARSON" (WILLIAM FAVERSHAM) INTRODUCES HIS LITTLE SON (LEONIE FLUGRATH) TO HIS OLD SWEETHEART (MARGARET BOURNE).—Hall.



ADA LEWIS, BURLESQUING ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "NEARLY A HERO," AT THE CASINO.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO
26. MAY VOKES AND JOHN SLAVIN IN "A KNIGHT FOR A DAY."
Caricatures by E. A. Goewey.



CECILIA LOFTUS, IN HER FAMOUS IMPERSONATIONS ON THE KEITH-PROCTOR CIRCUIT.—Otto Sarony Co.



BERTHA KALICH AS THE HEROINE OF "MARTA OF THE LOWLANDS," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.—Manz.



THE BREAKFAST SCENE IN "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE," AT THE SAVOY THEATRE—TYRONE POWER (AT RIGHT), ARTHUR LEWIS, AND WALTER HAMPDEN.—Hallen.



LEO DITRICHSTEIN (AS THE ACTOR UNDONE BY HIS PRESS AGENT) AND GEORGIE LAWRENCE ("MISS CALVERT") IN "BLUFFS," AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.



PAULINE ANTHONY, LEADING WOMAN WITH ROBERT EDESON, IN "CLASSMATES," ON TOUR.—Sykes.



UNCONVENTIONAL ENTRANCE OF THE HERO (CHARLES CHERRY) OF "GIRLS," AT DALY'S THEATRE—THE GIRLS (LEFT TO RIGHT): RUTH MAYCLIFFE, AMY RICARD, AND LAURA NELSON HALL.—Hall.



SOPHIE BRANDT AS "FRANZI," THE MASQUERADING HEROINE OF "A WALTZ DREAM," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

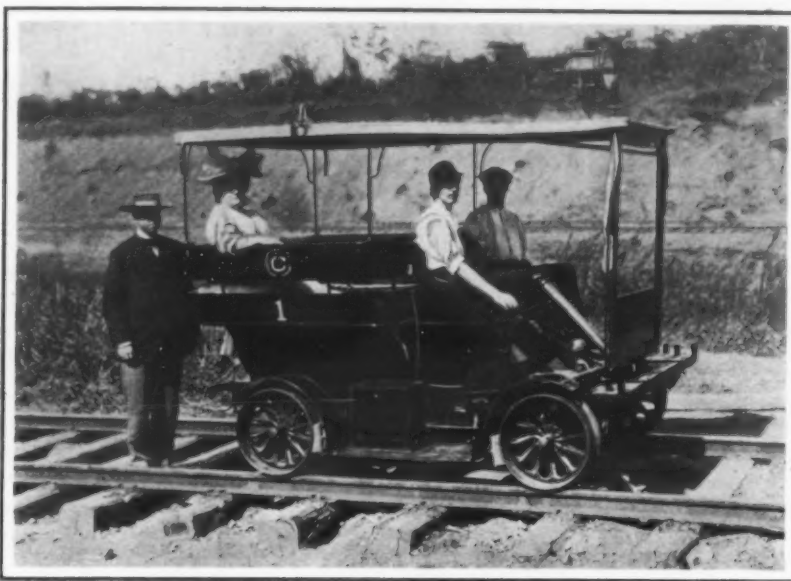
The Man in the Auto

THE NUMBER of automobile accidents occurring in Great Britain in 1907 was 932; 215 people were killed and 675 injured in these instances; 2,207 people were summoned on account of these accidents, and 2,046 were convicted. The number of automobiles in use in Great Britain is estimated at 45,000; so that, if these figures are correct, one automobilist in about every twenty-two was guilty of some illegal action last year. Occasionally the same driver is summoned more than once, but his license is usually revoked after the second time.

THE ANNUAL tour for the Glidden cup will begin at Buffalo on July 8th. It will be preceded by a two-days' convention at Buffalo, under the auspices of the American Automobile Association. This will be the first convention of its kind held in America, and invitations will be extended to the highway commissioners of many States, as well as to automobilists and other prominent citizens, asking them to take part in the discussions on good roads and legislation. New rules for the awarding of the Glidden cup will provide for a run-off in case of a tie between any two clubs taking part in the tour.

AFTER experiments with denatured alcohol Edward R. Hewitt, of New York, announces that when using gasoline as a fuel a four-cylinder, four-cycle engine hauled a five-ton truck four and one-half miles on each gallon of gasoline. When the same engine was used with alcohol as fuel only two miles could be traveled for each gallon, but when the compression was raised from seventy-four to one hundred and twenty pounds he was able to go more than five miles for each gallon of alcohol. Mr. Hewitt and other engineers believe that, so far as its use for commercial purposes is concerned, alcohol will soon be the most economical fuel.

NEW YORK STATE automobilists, as well as those of many other States, are interested in the highway bill recommended to the Legislature at Albany by the joint highway commission. It provides for the construction of 3,232 miles of through roads and highways to be known as State roads. It provides also for the creation of a county system, the roads of which are to have the same position as those now existing. The rest of the roads are to be town roads and will continue to receive State aid. The estimate of the



A CORRESPONDENT OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY," MRS. C. R. MILLER, INSPECTING THE WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL IN A GOVERNMENT RAILROAD AUTOMOBILE.

cost of the through or State roads is \$25,000,000. The radiating roads of the county system will cost about \$50,000,000, one-half being paid by the State



RIDING TO THE RENDEZVOUS IN A CAPACIOUS SLEIGH.

and the other half by the towns and counties. The town roads will receive \$1,000,000 of State aid each year.

A New Winter Sport.

THE VACATION on snow-shoes has this winter shown marked signs of a coming popular vogue. The White Mountains of New Hampshire and the Adirondacks have had many more cold-weather visitors than in previous seasons, these regions being chosen because of the altitude which provides snow and a bracing temperature and because the snow-shoe vacation at its best—which is very good indeed—includes winter mountain climbing. The goal of the ambition of every climber who has once tasted the joys of the sport is Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, with an elevation of 6,000 feet, the highest in the Appalachian range. For this reason the snow-shoe section of the Appalachian Mountain Club, which introduced the sport to New England, annually makes its headquarters in the vicinity. The eight-day outing this year was held at Jackson and was attended by eighty members.

One of the most interesting phases of the outings is the enthusiasm and activity of the women members, of ages from sixteen to sixty. A programme of excursions is laid out for the entire eight days, each involving an ascent of from one thousand to five thousand feet. Yet very few indeed of the ladies missed a single day's run, though this involved rising at six and several hours of tramping on snow-shoes in zero weather over wind-swept fields, up precipitous slopes feet deep in powdery snow, and through forests on edge where one literally pulled one's self up, hand over hand, by branches and tree trunks for a mile or more. It involved also eating a frozen lunch of sandwiches and apples near some storm-swept summit.

But these are but food for a laugh when one knows the exhilaration of the hard work and the thrill of the descent, which is made, as far as possible, by improvising a toboggan with one's snow-shoes and coasting down the open spaces at high speed. Then, too, the health benefits must be considered, for they are conspicuous. Colds and grippe that were brought up by many disappeared entirely after two days in the open, and there was hardly an ache or pain in the party at the end of the strenuous eight days. On the contrary, every one seemed to be bubbling over with vitality and wishing for as many days more as there were peaks unconquered.



STRAGGLING LINE OF MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS ON SNOW-SHOES.

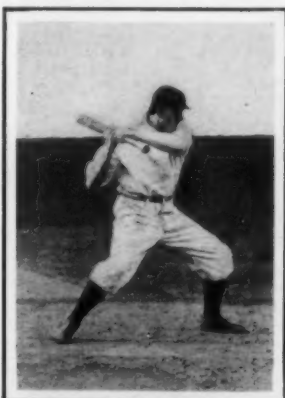


WHITE MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS SEATED ON SPRUCE BOUGHS AND LUNCHING.

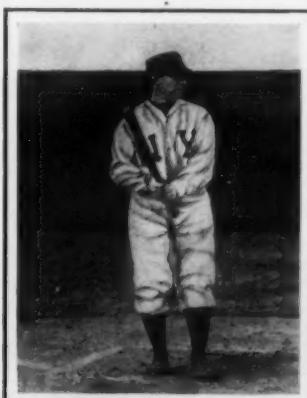
CLIMBING MOUNTAINS IN WINTER ON SNOW-SHOES.—Photographs by Carlyle Ellis.



COLLINS, THIRD BASE OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS, AT NEW ORLEANS.



IRA THOMAS, CATCHER OF THE DETROIT AMERICANS, AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.



NEW YORK NATIONALS' FAMOUS CATCHER, ROGER BRESNAHAN, AT MARLIN SPRINGS, TEX.



BUTLER, ST. LOUIS AMERICANS' THIRD BASE, AT SHREVEPORT, LA.



CAPTAIN LAJOIE, OF THE CLEVELAND AMERICANS, AT MACON, GA.

MEN OF BOTH BASEBALL LEAGUES AT BATTING PRACTICE.

COME TO HOUSTON, TEXAS

THE CHICAGO OF THE SOUTH

By FRANK PUTNAM

THE CITY OF HOUSTON

The attention of investors, North and East, is asked for quick consideration of the merits of Houston and the Houston district.

Seventeen railroads, building their terminals in Houston, and building those terminals upon the same scale that they have built in Chicago, New York, and Seattle, prove their conviction that Houston is soon to become the largest city and the chief sea-and-rail depot on the Gulf coast.

These seventeen railroads (and others planned or under construction) reach every portion of the United States lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico.

And for every square mile of this vast region—more than one-third of the continental area—tide-water is nearer at Houston than at either New York or New Orleans. Houston's advantage, for most of this region, is a rail haul 500 miles shorter than that to New York, and from 200 to 300 miles shorter than to New Orleans. Freight on the New York route has to climb a mountain range; on the Houston route it is hauled straight down hill to the sea.

With the opening of the Panama Canal, six or seven years hence, Houston's rail-and-sea depot will be midway, at the sea's edge, of the second greatest trade current in the Western world—the trade current flowing between the American Northwest and Mexico, Central America, South America, Asia, and the Antipodes.

It was in recognition of these facts that, as soon as Congress decided to cut the canal at Panama, every railroad system in the Southwest rushed into Houston for terminals; and this is the reason why those terminals are being built upon a scale to meet the needs of a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants. The masters of the great continental railway systems are not working in the dark; they know what is going to take place, and they have got in on the ground floor.

Houston is to-day the first city of Texas, with 100,000 people, and 6,000 hands employed in her manufactures.

The Federal government has spent \$3,000,000 making wide, deep, and straight Houston's tide-water channel to the Gulf. This channel has to-day 18 feet of water. Freight worth \$32,000,000 was carried upon it in 1907. Congress has agreed to make it 25 feet deep. The railroad systems that are building their mighty terminals in Houston are planning to bring the tremendous traffic of the Northwest to tide-water at this point, and they will undoubtedly see to it that on or before the completion of the Panama Canal Houston's sea channel is 30 feet deep down to the Gulf only 50 miles distant.

THE HOUSTON DISTRICT

Commercially, the Houston district embraces the whole of the Northwest. I speak here of the Houston district in a more limited sense. Fifteen years of experience in fruit-growing has proven that this district is to become the richest producer of oranges, figs, winter strawberries, and winter garden truck, for shipment to Northern markets, on the American continent.

The Satsuma orange and the Magnolia fig are the finest fruits produced in the South, and they are Texas products. They come into the markets earlier and command higher prices than any other sub-tropical fruits grown in this country. Raw prairie lands grown to oranges and figs have within ten years been raised in value from \$22.50 an acre to \$1,000 an acre. It is certain that hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the Houston district, now used only for grazing and selling at \$25 to \$50 an acre, will within the next ten years be transformed into immensely profitable fig and orange groves and winter truck gardens.

The experience of southern California, where in twenty years the production of sub-tropical fruits lifted land values from a few dollars an acre to \$1,000 an acre, is being repeated in the Houston district, and the Houston district has the big advantage of being three days closer to the Northern and Eastern markets.

Houston and the Houston district offer to men of means the biggest and surest rising market in America. They offer to men with as little as \$1,000 the easiest road to economic independence open anywhere in the United States. They offer to men of all classes the last chance that will be offered them in this century to get in on the ground floor of the development of one of America's six great population centres, because the railroads, that made New York, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, are planning to put Houston into rank with these cities as a manufacturing and distributing centre within the next quarter century.

For detailed information about lands, business prospects, prices, etc., you can address, and rely upon, these following named representative and responsible firms:

SOUTHERN LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. (city property), HOUSTON, TEXAS
HILAND P. LOCKWOOD (land investments), ROSENBERG, TEXAS
A. C. SWANSON & CO. (city and country lands), HOUSTON, TEXAS
R. H. BUSHWAY (leading fruit grower and nurseryman), ALGOA, TEXAS
THE PENN-FRIEDMAN REALTY CO. (pioneers and specialists in orange lands), HOUSTON, TEXAS

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE TO PREFERRED SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who are on my preferred list and who have failed to receive their papers regularly since the disastrous fire which destroyed our building will do me a favor if they will advise me to that effect, as I wish every subscriber on the preferred list to be assured of an early and regular delivery of his paper.

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

ONLY a short time ago the newspapers reported the disappearance of a well-known promoter of magazines and mechanical devices in Boston. He had succeeded in floating a number of corporations by the skillful use of printer's ink, and had accumulated \$1,000,000 by his audacity. A number of inquiries regarding his propositions were received by me from time to time, but I confess to surprise that any one should be deceived by such utterly preposterous claims as the Boston promoter made regarding the value of his publications and inventions. It seemed to me at that time that the lesson should have been sufficient to last the public for a long time, but Boston is now offering us another evidence of the gullibility of the public. The rage for risk persists in all times and in all climates, much as the smallpox or any other contagious disease. The disappearance of C. F. King from the green pastures of Boston, with his pockets bulging with the profits of his bankrupt enterprises, recalls the literature with which he appealed so pathetically to the long-suffering public.

Mr. King was very anxious to make money for the unfortunate victims of Wall Street, the trusts, the insurance companies, and the so-called "system." It was for these that his heart burned. He was the self-appointed and sole-anointed apostle of all that was square and honest. If the people would sell their stocks and bonds that they had bought in Wall Street and put the money confidently in the hands of King, they might go to restful slumbers at night, with the consciousness that their repose would not be disturbed by moments of wakeful anxiety. And so the King-Crowther shares were boomed and boomed, until, as the boys say, they busted. And now King's magnificent offices are deserted, his burping appeals to investors to come and have their pockets filled, the wonderful tales of King as a financier, the stories of the wealth of his possessions, which were to be laid at the feet of his shareholders, are all a part of dreamland, and King is not to be found. And Lawson is on deck again!

No lesson, no matter how oft repeated, seems to be sufficient to last the year out. The most curious fact in this connection is that there seems to be a fascination in losing money. Those who are swindled by one scheme become the easy victims of another. The passion for gambling abides in every human breast. The gamster knows full well that he must have his losses and that in the end they must outnumber his winnings, but the sensation of expectancy, the hope of quick gain, the stimulation of the speculative fever all drive the losing gambler back to the betting ring as often as he has the money with which to make a bet. It is for this reason that I have been so reluctant to advise readers with small savings to purchase Wall Street securities. It has always seemed the part of wisdom to advise such persons to put their money in investment rather than in speculative enterprises; to be content with a small and safe profit rather than to run the risks of speculation and of sweeping loss.

It is said that the announcement that a large prize has been won at a lottery has an immediate and extraordinary effect in stimulating the sale of lottery tickets among those who have never looked favorably upon such enterprises. And so the knowledge that money has been and is being made by speculation in Wall Street attracts the attention and excites the cupidity of those who know nothing of the nature or value of securities and who have no experience in the devious ways of the bucket-shop. Persons in this class, without judgment, experience, or discrimination, fall easy victims to the purveyors of gold bricks, and, after they have been victimized, display their ignorance still further by laying all the blame of their losses on the deviltries of Wall Street.

The truth is that the members of the exchanges and the bankers and brokers who constitute the backbone of Wall

Street are forever at war with the horde of bunco-steerers and get-rich-quick schemers who fit up gorgeous offices in the Wall Street district, take the names, as nearly as the law will permit, of reputable brokers and bankers, and proceed to bait their hooks for gudgeons. These detestable tricksters have done more to bring Wall Street into disrepute than any other single factor of the situation. I want my readers to impress this fact upon their memories when they hear some one denouncing the sharks of Wall Street, or some silly agitator or political demagogue proposing to wipe out the Stock Exchange "rascals" by taxing them to death. No more honest, square-dealing, fair-minded business men are to be found anywhere in the United States than are included in the membership of our great financial and commercial exchanges. A man's word on the exchange is as good as his bond. Transactions involving millions of dollars in a single day are made without a contract or written agreement, by a nod of the head, a wave of the hand, or the motion of a finger. The broker who would "welch," who would break his word, or who would equivocate even to save a hundred thousand dollars, would speedily find his occupation gone. I do not mean to say that Wall Street has not its fair percentage of sharp and tricky traders, but these are in the great minority, and the stringent rules which prevail hold them in close restraint. I have felt it fair to say these things because so many newspaper writers and magazine muck-rakers, so many men in State Legislatures and in Congress, are constantly assailing Wall Street.

Some time ago I said that the situation of the stock market and the condition of business generally would show a sudden and sharp improvement if the President and the Congress would take immediate steps to do three things. Some efforts to accomplish these are being made, and the result is revealed by the undertone of strength the stock market has recently displayed. The three essentials are: First, a more elastic currency law; second, the repeal or radical revision of the immoral, unbalanced, inconsiderate, and destructive Sherman anti-trust law; third, the legalizing of pooling of railroad earnings under proper supervision. My readers will hardly believe that for nearly half a century this country has suffered because it has not had an elastic currency. Every fall when crops move money tightens. It is not so in any other country. Rates of interest with us fluctuate on Wall Street from one to one hundred per cent. With an elastic currency the variations with us would be as they are abroad—from two to three per cent. While the Aldrich bill is only a makeshift, and therefore by no means a remedy, I am told that it is the only currency reform bill that has a chance of passing, and a little step forward is better than no step at all.

The fact that President Roosevelt favors important changes of the Sherman anti-trust law, and that he is on record as favoring the pooling of railway earnings under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is vitally important. I wish that every reader of this department would sit right down and write to President Roosevelt, and also to one member of the House and of the Senate, urging prompt action on these three matters. If Congress would pass the appropriation bills and other necessary and urgent legislation, and adopt the three measures I have suggested, prosperity would return with amazing swiftness. The mills would resume their operations, dinner pails would be filled, and we would hear no more about hard times and reductions of wages.

It is too bad that the American public is so indifferent to the actions of the law-making officials at Washington. There is not a reader of this department who does not realize the urgent necessity of doing something to bring back prosperity. I doubt if many of my readers disagree with the conclusions I have just stated, and yet how few of them will take pains to sit down and write the letters that I have just suggested. If every one would put his shoulder to the wheel it would quickly begin to revolve.

I am among those who believe that the present depression will not be long continued. With anything like sanity at the national conventions, with a fair crop

outlook, we are bound to have a more hopeful feeling in all directions. A revulsion of sentiment regarding attacks on industrial and railway corporations is beginning to manifest itself. It has great significance, and in my judgment is bound to grow as the people stop to think for themselves and turn away from the loud-mouthed demagogues who have deluded and betrayed them. While some of our railway and industrial corporations will no doubt have to diminish or pass their dividends, I believe that stocks and bonds can still be bought on each recurring recession, and they can be held with patience to great advantage. Of course, they must be selected with discrimination and judgment.

P., Englewood, N. J.: I have your proxy for the N. Y. Transportation meeting, and will endeavor to attend and secure a report.

Pyro: Your letter interested me very much. The examination you made is precisely what every investor should make before putting his money into a proposition.

L. A., New Orleans: I regard Northern Pacific, Gt. Northern pref., Lehigh Valley, and, in fact, all the stocks on your list as fairly good investments. So, Pacific pref. might well be added.

T., St. Louis: It would be wiser to put your money in a dividend-paying stock rather than in a speculative one that pays no dividends. Amalgamated around 50 and Ont. and W. around 30 were freely bought by large holders of these securities, who advised their friends to buy them and put them away.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: I would not be in a hurry to deposit with either committee. It might be well to ask them first what plan of reorganization is proposed. Your rights cannot be ignored. The outcome will, no doubt, be a reorganization and the sale of the property for the benefit of the bondholders. On a revival of business the road will show a far more satisfactory earning power.

P., Buffalo: Earnings of East Iron Pipe are suffering from the business depression to such an extent that it is very doubtful if the 4-per-cent. dividends can be maintained. If the dividends were assured the stock would sell much higher. The fact that the preferred, a 7-per-cent. stock, has been selling around 60, indicates that even the full dividends on the preferred are by no means assured.

H., Ann Arbor: I do not regard the notes as gilt edged, but they are a fair investment. Some of the notes of the Vanderbilt lines might be preferred. It would pay you to look over the list of short-term notes of high grade prepared by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 42 Pine Street, New York. If you will write them for the list it will be sent you, without charge, if you will mention Jasper.

F., Middletown, Conn.: The statement was made to me by a member of the Produce Exchange, and I have called his attention to your query. I have not observed, as a rule, that the grain market is apt to be high when the stock market is low. The operating causes on the Produce and Stock exchanges are very different. Not infrequently, when the stock market is depressed, speculators turn attention to the other exchanges in an effort to arouse enthusiasm and create a speculative fever.

(Continued on page 333.)

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 332.)

C. C. C., Ohio: I have frequently said that experienced and successful investors make money by selling when every one else wants to buy, and buying when every one else wants to sell. The chances would favor you in the long run if you would retain your Int. and Gt. N. 2d 5a and Erie 1st con. gen. lien 4s until the recurrence of better times in railway circles. I think I see some signs of them.

Lee, Kentucky: 1. I understand it has sufficient for its needs. Weather conditions have everything to do with the success of the business. I would not like to undertake to predict what these may be. Under ordinary circumstances the stock should be worth all that you paid for it, with chances of a fair speculation before fall. 2. Int. Paper reports earnings more than sufficient to pay the preferred dividends. It is a speculative industrial, and should be bought therefor only as a speculation and not as an investment. S. Davenport, Ia.: So. Pacific around 70 looks like a good purchase for a long pull. It is hardly to be anticipated that the present rate of dividends will be maintained, but even on a 4-per-cent. basis the stock, with its great possibilities, has merit. It is now selling about as low as it did before dividends were paid. I am impressed with the belief that the public revival of the stock market will be the result of the making itself felt throughout the country, and that there is a growing feeling in favor of giving the railroads fair play.

R., Charleston, S. C.: 1. Among the preferred railroad stocks which investors regard favorably, and which make good returns to the investor, I would include B. and O., U. P., Reading 2d pref., and So. Pacific. 2. The short-term notes of the leading railroads will give you a better yield than any of these preferred stocks excepting So. Pacific. You can get a list of them by addressing Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 42 Pine Street, New York. This firm will give you quotations also on bank stocks and all Wall Street securities.

G., Wernersville, Pa.: The recent annual report of the Texas Pacific shows how its revenues have suffered under the drastic anti-railroad legislation of Texas. The powers of the railroad commission of Texas are almost despotic. While the T. and P. is forbidden to reduce its operating expenditures, it is commanded to expend about \$3,000,000 for improvements. If these conditions continue, the fate of Texas Pacific will not be a matter of conjecture. In the heavy hand of the State authorities were removed, the stock would sell at double present figures.

W., Montour Falls, N. Y.: The bonds were part of a general issue, but are a subsequent lien on properties already covered. The security is regarded as ample, in view of the fact that there is an abundant surplus for the payment of generous dividends on the stock. It is always well, however, before making an investment—and such, I presume, is your intention—to know precisely what security stands behind it, and if you will drop a line to Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, Pine and William streets, New York, addressed to their bond department, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY, you can get in detail the information without charge.

S., Fargo, Dak.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Con. Gas at this time. 2. A receiver has been put in charge of the G. L. Richards's two enterprises, the Agnew Auto-mailing Co. and the Richards Pub. Co., Ltd. I advised my readers against the purchase of the stock of these concerns when they were being so freely exploited. 3. I know of no safer investment than a good real-estate mortgage. 4. The 6-per-cent. bonds of the N. Y. Realty Owners Co. are secured by New York real estate. These bonds will no doubt be of interest to you, and all the facts regarding them can be obtained if you will write to the N. Y. Realty Owners Co., 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, and ask for their booklet No. 18.

B., Detroit: 1. The decision of the N. Y. Central to reduce the dividend rate to a 5-per-cent. basis, as it was two years ago, was commendable. It is significant that the stock is now selling lower than when the dividend rate was only 4 per cent. some years ago. Extensive and costly improvements have absorbed much of the surplus earnings, but this is all to the advantage of the stockholders, and some day they will reap the benefit. 2. J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, deal very largely in investment securities, and will send you a list of those that net 6 per cent. if you will write and ask for it, mentioning Jasper. I have not space to give you the lists, or I would gladly do so.

Leather, Buffalo: 1. It is said that the Central Leather Co. holds title lands almost equal in value to the bonded indebtedness and the preferred stock. During the panic the liquidation in Central Leather was not heavy. It looked as if insiders were buyers rather than sellers. 2. Central Leather, Corn Products, American Ice, and American Malt pref. have speculative possibilities, though none is a dividend payer. 3. One of the most instructive lists of railroad and industrial stocks, showing the net income, price, and outlook, has been issued by Spencer Trask & Co., bankers. If you will address them at Pine and William streets, New York, and ask for their circular No. 53, it will give you all the information you have asked me for, and a great deal more.

Investor, Indianapolis: 1. Excellent bank stocks both in the Boston and New York markets, I am told, are now selling at less than their book value. A few years ago these were special favorites with investors. I believe they offer good inducements now. 2. The Atchison convertible 4s can be converted into common stock at par until 1918. While the convertible privilege is of no value now, many things may happen within the next ten years to make it worth something. 3. You can get a list of convertible bonds, their price and the rate of interest they yield, by addressing A. O. Brown, member of the Stock Exchange, 30 Broad Street, New York, and mentioning Jasper. This house will be glad to furnish information regarding any other securities listed or unlisted.

Mercury, Iowa: 1. It is difficult because of the constantly-changing conditions to recommend any particular list of stocks, especially the low-priced ones. The action of the Federal or of the State authorities, coming unexpectedly, sometimes, changes the entire outlook. I have believed it wiser at this time to buy low-priced dividend payers, like Ontario and Western, Kansas City So. pref., American Can pref., Corn Products pref., or International Paper pref., than to buy very low-priced speculatives, paying no dividends, and which, if the depression continues, may sell much lower. 2. So. Pacific pref. and Manhattan Ele. both pay 7 per cent., but they do not yield that rate of interest on par, and I know of no securities that I could recommend for permanent investment that do.

Rabbit, Philadelphia: 1. The allegations against the D. and H. might also be made against a great many other leading railroads, but this does not justify the conduct of the management in loading the property, at an extravagant figure, with trolley lines. The disposition of the public to demand all the facts regarding corporate management is becoming more pronounced. I doubt if the present rate of dividends will be maintained. It will hardly be called an investment security, though on its earnings it stands as well as the Pennsylvania. 2. Its report shows that considerable expenditures are being made for improvements, but the whole history of the company has indicated that its management is as speculative as that of any other of the cheap industrial, and I do not regard it therefore with great favor.

G. W., Milwaukee: The court has decided that the 50,000 shares of the Lake Superior Corporation, held by certain bankers as collateral, can be voted in the election of directors. The last statement of the company showed a fair surplus, and I cannot understand why, with good management, with such times as we had last year in the iron trade, the company did not make money. When it started out it had every promise of becoming a profitable organization, but it seemed to fall into the hands of those who were either inefficient or neglectful, and a suspicion

arose that the Steel Trust was gunning for the property. The movement to change the management is justified. I would favor the change. The Canadian government has extended its credit further to the corporation, and I believe that with a revival of business and under good management it can pull out. I certainly would not sacrifice my shares at this time. There was no excuse for the grossly deceptive statements originally made, some of them by men of standing.

M., Pensacola, Fla.: 1. The strength of Amalgamated and Anaconda has been noticeable. I am told that heavy holders believe that the copper market will eventually recover its strength, and they are therefore content to retain their holdings. 2. The earnings of the Erie, while disappointing, will, the management believe, make a better showing before the close of the year. Powerful financial interests connected with this road will, it is reported, provide the necessary funds to finance its pressing needs. They believe that the depression will not last long enough to imperil the property's solvency. 3. I might say the same thing about the Southern Railway, though some believe that the financial interests formerly in control might not be averse to a reorganization. 4. The low-priced industrial to which you refer have not had a very good year, but both are worth holding because of the possibilities profitable speculation may afford. There is no question as to the great extent of the depression in the iron trade, or of the fact that if this continues much longer it will be impossible to prevent a cut in prices, inviting severe competition, with all that that implies of greatly reduced earnings. 5. I have the proxy and will endeavor to utilize it as requested.

C.: 1. The passage of the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Crucible Steel pref. is another striking evidence of the unfavorable condition of the iron and steel trade. Five years ago the company was paying at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, but, after the depression in the iron business in 1903, dividends were discontinued for two years. The shrinkage in the steel business is shown by the statement that last October the profits of Crucible were \$174,000, while since that time there has been a regular monthly loss of from \$13,000 to \$70,000. 2. The dividend of 1 per cent., with 1 per cent. extra declared for the last quarter by the Corn Products Refining Co., makes the rate for the year 5 per cent. It is in-

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interesting to the stockholders to know that it expended over half a million dollars to comply with the pure-food laws and with some of the absurd rulings in no way affecting the purity of the products of the company. These rulings injured the business of the company seriously. They were as absurd as they were unnecessary, and on an appeal to the higher authorities some of them were set aside. The stockholders must realize that they have suffered unnecessarily, and that they have just reason for complaint, not against the company, but against the intolerance and folly of a subordinate official of the Agricultural Department. The success of the Corn Products Refining Co. under the careful management of President Bedford is most gratifying, and the strength of the stock is significant. 3. I know of no investment safer than the 4 1/2 per cent. gold corporate stock of the City of New York recently issued and sold around 106 on a basis that yielded not quite 4 1/4 per cent. to the purchaser. In normal times these bonds will sell at an advance of at least 10 points. I cannot give you all the data regarding them, but if you will drop a line to the well-known bond house of Alfred Mestre & Co., 52 Broadway, it will be glad to give you any information regarding these or any other bonds having an investment quality.

NEW YORK, March 26th, 1908. JASPER.

Business Chances Abroad.

THE TUXPAM and **Cazones** rivers in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, offer unusual opportunities, according to Consul A. J. Lespinasse, of Tuxpam, for the development of aquatic sports; but as yet launches, sailing craft, and row-boats are seldom seen in these waters. He believes that well-directed and persistent efforts to introduce American motor-boats and other craft would meet with financial rewards, and that a demand for motor-boats for other than pleasure purposes could also be developed, on account of the number of water-courses in that province largely used for traffic because transportation by land is difficult and expensive.

MOST OF the carriages used in Mexico are imported, although a beginning of a domestic manufacture has been made. The United States furnishes the greater number. Light vehicles of American make are in prime favor because they are strongly built and adapted to the climate. Thirty American to one European vehicle are sold in the republic. Farm wagons and the heavier vehicles used by the miners are brought almost exclusively from the United States, but the highest class of victorias are imported chiefly from France, American manufacturers not being able to compete with the prices of the European makers. Most of the harness used in Mexico is made in the country from native leather. Very fine and expensive harness is imported mostly from France, although Germany and the United States have some of the trade.

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TO-DAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps **FREE TRIAL PACKAGE** sent by mail.

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Making Money in Mining.

SIGNS of returning prosperity in the business of copper production are found in the announcement that sales of more than 100,000,000 pounds of the metal have been made recently, the deliveries to be distributed over the months of April, May, and June. The renewal of business activity, or the confident anticipation of it, is the cause which must make for the steady demand for copper. One-third of the copper produced is used in the manufacture of brass wearing parts; the necessity for the renewal of these is constant, depending upon the wear and tear of service, which is naturally less in dull times. One-third is for structural uses, including architectural brass and bronze; the demand for this has, of course, the closest relation to building activity. Electrical equipment consumes the remaining third, but the necessity of renewals in this field is relatively small. The best features of the buying are furnished by the Western market, in which the demand for supplies for new electric railroads is little abated since the period of hesitation immediately following the panic, and the European market, which, particularly in Germany, shows encouraging strength. This should confirm holders of good copper stocks in the resolution not to sacrifice them at the present level of prices.

W. F. V., Quincy, Ill.: It is not wise to put all your eggs in one basket.
H., Wisconsin: 1. I never advised it, and think it is highly speculative. 2. No.
E., Boston: Am making inquiries. Have not been able to get a satisfactory answer. It is difficult to answer a question covering such a generalization.



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Mc L., Chattanooga: Efforts to obtain a complete and satisfactory report have been unsuccessful. I hardly recommend them as among the best.

H., Mascoutah, Ill.: I do not believe it to be a paying investment. Some work has been done on the property, but it requires a great deal more.

B., Cleveland: No quotations are to be had on any of our exchanges and no report seems to be available. If you have one that you can submit I would be glad to examine it carefully.

K., Sandusky, O.: 1. The statements are made by the company and I have no doubt that work is being done on the lines suggested. 2. It remains to be seen whether the statement is true. It is of advantage to a mine to adjoint a valuable property, but the mere fact of its propinquity to a paying property is not necessarily proof of its own great value.

3. The curb price shows many evidences of manipulation. 4. I am unable to get a complete report. write to the company and ask for one.

J., Cincinnati: The company has a very extensive property on which a great deal of development work has been done. A very large amount of low-grade ore and considerable high-grade ore are ready for abstraction, and production has been going on for the past two years with a milling cost rather too high. At present prices it would be regarded as speculative. If copper regains its strength the speculation will be attractive.

J. N. L., Middletown, N. Y.: 1. I believe they have great value, and this judgment is based not only on what the local newspapers in the vicinity of the

camp have recently said about it, but also on the statements of those who have seen the property.

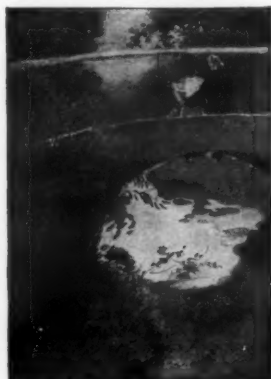
2. I have no doubt that if the bondholders will furnish the limited amount of money required to begin operations they would have most satisfactory results.

Rabbit, Philadelphia: 1. Nevada Con. is not attractive at prevailing figures. It has very large deposits of low-grade ore, but it remains to be seen if these can be made profitable with the present low price of copper. 2. The movement in the bonds has an artificial appearance. I do not recommend their purchase. It looks as if the bonds were being put up to strengthen the market for the stock. 3. Of course the dividend requirement for the bonds takes priority over everything else, and must be earned before anything can be paid on the stock.

P., Detroit: 1. At the recent annual meeting a report generally regarded as satisfactory was presented. It showed a handsome balance in the treasury and no bonded debt or floating obligation. The president is about to visit the mine and I hope to hear from him on his return. 2. The difficulty about the New Mexican proposition is the same as that which many other good properties are experiencing, namely, the stringency in the money market. The security holders, I believe, will make a great mistake if they do not provide the small amount necessary at this particular juncture to put the mill in operation. A number of bondholders are taking this view of the situation and increasing their holdings. 3. I would sacrifice none of my shares at present. The outlook for most of them is favorable.

NEW YORK, March 26th, 1908. ROSCOE.

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THE FAMILIAR announcement is made through the press that another "fraternal" order is about to increase its rates. This time it is the Independent Order of Foresters, the 260,000 members of which, particularly the older ones, will be affected, those whose membership dates from a period prior to 1898 being asked to pay assessments equal to those which members of the same age, who join the order now, are required to pay. Those who cannot meet the increased rate will have the face value of their policies reduced to figures in proportion to the rate which they are now paying. Contrast the condition of these policy-holders, many of them too old or infirm to secure insurance elsewhere, no matter how burdensome the increase of their assessments may be, with that of the man who, notwithstanding the fact that his premiums were higher than those which the "fraternals" offered, purchased his insurance at the same time in a company whose charges had been calculated on a scientific basis. The latter has his insurance—much of it paid up, perhaps—at the time when he most feels the need of it, and is paying the rate on which he calculated when making his investment. The former has his insurance protection, perhaps, but at so high a figure that, if he does not feel obliged to surrender it, he becomes convinced, too late, that those who die young are the only sure winners in the assessment insurance game.

W. Spokane, Wash.: You will make no mistake in taking the non-participating, twenty-year endowment policy in the Prudential. There can be no question as to its strength and the efficiency of its management, and your conclusions regarding the merits of its policies are entirely justified.

N. Newport, R. I.: 1. Among the best of the smaller companies having age, strength, and high character, I include the Manhattan Life of New York. Its last statement was particularly satisfying. 2. All policies, as a rule, comply with certain standard requirements. 3. If you will write to the Manhattan Life Ins. Co., N. Y. City, and ask for their "lowest price participating rate policy," giving your age, they will send you a sample for inspection. You can mention The Hermit, if you desire.

M. Atlanta, Ga.: 1. You could do nothing better than to carry out your purpose and give your bride a wedding present of a policy on your life for \$2,500, with the premium for the year full paid. At your age the expense would be about \$50, and it would be an assurance to her that if anything happened to you within the year she would be provided for to the extent of \$2,500. 2. I do not give advice on social questions, but I am free to say that, under the circumstances, you are doing a wise thing in choosing a companion for life. 3. One of the most economical policies is the new low cost ordinary policy issued by the Prudential Ins. Co., of Newark, N. J. If you will write to Dept. S. of that company, stating your age and asking for a sample policy, it will be sent you without charge.

W. Alton, Ill.: The Merchants Life Assn. of Burlington, Iowa, is a fraternal organization dating back to 1894. I have repeatedly called attention to the fact that assessment insurance is bound to prove unsatisfactory in the end because of the constant need of increasing the assessments as the death rate increases. It is only necessary to follow the history of the fraternal orders to prove what I say. The real test of a fraternal order comes after the lapse of sufficient time to show what the death rate is in the advancing years of its membership. In many instances this death rate has been so large and the assessments so oppressive that the organizations have been disbanded or bankrupted. In an old-line company, while the rate may be higher at the start, it carries with it value, for if the policy be given up or "lapsed," the holder receives something in return, while in an assessment association as a rule he gets nothing. In one case you begin with a small premium and end with a large one. In the other the premium remains the same, but your policy constantly increases in value as old age approaches.

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Horatio (thoughtfully)—"Well, I'll sell my chance for ten cents."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

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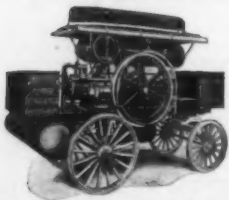


VICAR—"Well, Mary, I was very surprised to see John walk out in the middle of the sermon yesterday!"
MARY—"Ah, sir, I do 'ope you'll excuse my poor 'usband. 'E's a terrible one for walkin' in 'is sleep."—*Punch*.

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